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Atanasov Chairs Meeting on Harvesting Progress

AU0509190689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] A meeting dealing with issues related to harvesting and preparations for sowing took place in Sofia on 5 September. The meeting was chaired by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The picture that emerged in the speech of Georgi Menov, minister of agriculture and forestry, was realistic. Optimistic about certain regions and crops, it was rather alarming about others.

Despite the great difficulties with the labor resources in certain regions, harvesting is basically taking place according to the optimal timetable. Until now, 60 percent of the oriental tobacco has been harvested, as well as 63 percent of the silage corn, 90 percent of the beans, and 64 percent of the onions. The harvesting of sunflowers and sugar beets is continuing. In fruits, the peach situation is the best. Surplus peaches have already been harvested.

The purchase of surplus grain, and especially the issue of its storage, as well as the problem of purchasing fruits and vegetables, such as pepper, tomatoes, grapes, and apples, evoke concern.

The conclusion is that despite the efforts, harvesting in general is lagging. If the work continues at the same pace, a serious probability exists of repeating last year's situation, when a large part of the produce remained unharvested and wasted.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov spoke at the meeting, which was attended by ministers, chairmen of associations, and chairman of executive committees of okrug people's councils, about the necessity of creating an organization that will guarantee the completion of harvesting by 20 October. The yield is good and now is the moment to mobilize all labor resources for its timely harvesting without any waste.

Current Situation in Poland Draws Attention

AU0609132289 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 89 p 7

[Maksim Bekhar, Warsaw correspondent: "The Path to the Other Formula"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 3 September—The meetings and talks conducted by the new Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and President Wojciech Jaruzelski sometimes continue from the early morning until late at night, and are repeated several times—always with the same people and the same political forces.

The truth is that in Poland such talks have been held over the last 6 months and they were no less exciting, but at the present stage interest in them has increased infinitely. Why is that?

The most important reason is that everyone's attention is focused upon an entirely new (even unprecedented) formula, under which, with the participation of all forces represented in Parliament, the country's ruling mechanism is put to operation. The ordinary people standing in line in front of shops and at bus stops, working in plants and offices, as well as the politicians and economists are more than ever aware of the fact that time, patience, and calm are what their country needs today above all else. Nevertheless, another factor should be mentioned in this connection—namely that it is by no means easy to be patient, especially when the market mechanism of price fixing, which has been acting for as long as a month, actually makes the prices uncontrollable.

The second question is purely practical. The emotions triggered by Tadeusz Mazowiecki's election to the post of premier seemed to replace the concern about the economic situation. The problems, however, remained unchanged. The new premier is increasingly pointing out the reforms in the economic sphere, but at least for the time being, no one has so far proposed a clear and specific program for settling the crisis. Until recently, the greatest hopes were put in the interruption of strikes. This problem seems to have been solved at the present moment. Numerous enterprises listened to the appeal launched by Solidarity and by Lech Walesa, the leader of this trade union, to stop strikes at once and to begin working in support of the government. Nevertheless, even this is not sufficient to guarantee stability. The Solidarity National Executive Commission decided to accept a 6-month "moratorium" on the strikes as proposed by Lech Walesa, only after the new government has proposed truly effective programs for economic changes. [passage omitted]

It is evident that, despite all appeals, the new government will have to begin its work by further implementing the changes initiated by Mieczyslaw Rakowski and his team, because even if a new method should be found, its application naturally requires time and the transition will be no less painful for the Polish consumers than the introduction of the market mechanism. This is the reason why the "Sachs" problem has been the most topical subject in Warsaw over the last few days, a subject accompanied by numerous discussions and contradictory opinions.

Jeffrey Sachs, one of the well-known American economists (with David Lipton as co-author) proposes an allegedly "miraculous" prescription for Poland—namely the full elimination of inflation within 6 months, approximately $2 billion of financial assistance over 3 years as of the beginning of 1990 which is supposed to increase the living standard. Some of the basic components of the prescription are the elimination of subsidies and price control, the introduction of total freedom for imports and exports, as well as the development of all kinds of private property on the country's territory.

At least for the time being, many outstanding Polish economists, including those belonging to Solidarity, are

expressing their doubts about this plan and contesting it, the more so since it does not envisage any protection of the working people's living standard and of the most unstable strata of society—such as pensioners, students, and unqualified workers. Nevertheless, we should not exclude the possibility that the new government may adopt some of Sach's recommendations in its future program. [passage omitted]

To listen to the people's voice and consider the working people's interests—this is the basic element of the new policy adopted by the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. This was confirmed by a statement of Marek Kroll, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee who said: "It may sound somewhat sentimental, but the people's interests are our most important issue today. At this stage, they should be placed above the pure party interests, and it is from this point of view that we evaluate President Wojciech Jaruzelski's decisions on the election of the new premier." [passage omitted]

In the final analysis, all this amounts to finding a mutually acceptable, political formula.

The path toward the other formula, namely the economic one, evidently lies in the future, and hardly anyone could forecast how much time it will take to achieve it.

ANATOLIA Cited on Fate of Muslims

AU0109204689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Approximately 5,000 Bulgarian citizens, descendants of Islamized Bulgarians, have returned to Bulgaria, the ANATOLIA PRESS AGENCY reports. Most of them are returning in disappointment with the behavior of the Turkish authorities, who, despite their luring promises are not doing anything for the well-being of those who have arrived in Turkey. The majority of the returnees continue to live in camps, in schools, and students' hostels, which they will have to leave at the beginning of the incoming school year.

Reports are recently increasing about our compatriots being sent to the eastern parts of Turkey. As foreign correspondents from Turkey report, a stream of trucks and buses left Istanbul by the end of last week. They are transporting a large group of people from Bulgaria who are being dispatched to the eastern parts of Turkey, and more precisely to (Karzurum) in the eastern part of Antaliya, [word indistinct], near the Soviet border, or in the vicinity of Lake Vam, near the Iranian border.

The statement of State Minister [name indistinct] eloquently reveals the attitude of the Turkish authorities toward the immigrants. The authorities have lost trace of more than 100,000 people who arrived from Bulgaria, according to him. He added, however, that among those who have arrived there were also over 500 spies, which made the Turkish daily MILLIYET accuse the government of "spy mania" and ridicule it.

The region of Antaliya that is mostly inhabited by Kurdish population is not only one of the most backward areas from the economic point of view, it is also a center of exceptional tension today. This summer the military operations of the Turkish Armed Forces against the Kurdish fighters for human rights and freedoms reached their climax.

Very large units of the Turkish Armed Forces, especially gendarmerie and troops for special operations are equipped with state-of-the-art arms for "hunting human beings," as the Turkish press pointed out.

Kuwait Amir Arrives for Brief Working Visit

AU0609094989 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] On 6 September Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabar al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, arrived in Bulgaria on a brief and working visit at the invitation of the State Council chairman. At Varna Airport he was greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Petko Danchev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Oblast People's Council; and Bogdan Karapenchev, chairman of the Varna Municipal People's Councils, were also at the airport.

A representative naval unit presented military honors. The two countries' national anthems were played. The salute of nations,a 21 gun salvos, was fired.

Meets Zhivkov, Departs 6 Sep

AU0609140689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] As our Varna correspondent Georgi Sveshtnikov reports, talks were held between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabar al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, at the Evsinograd Residence today.

It was pointed out during the talk that the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and Kuwait are developing in a dynamic manner and in the spirit of the accords reached between the two countries' state leaders during the 1981-82 period.

Numerous agreements are being successfully implemented. Fruitful contacts are taking place at different levels. Economic and trade relations are developing.

The opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres will be further developed on this favorable basis. Particular attention was devoted to the future prospects of bilateral, friendly relations. Today's summit meeting, which is the third in a series, confirmed anew the readiness and the mutual intention of searching of paths for further enriching bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Some topical international issues were also discussed during the meeting. The talks proceeded in a constructive, friendly atmosphere.

Later on, the guest departed, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other officials.

Yordanov Receives French Minister Decaux

AU0109202789 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Mr Alain Decaux, France's minister delegate on Francophony and international cultural relations, who is visiting here for the International Congress on Balkan Studies.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the fruitful contacts between Bulgaria and France which are in the best interests of both countries. New areas for cooperation in culture and eduation were outlined.

"I came to Bulgaria to attend the scientific forum on the impact of the French Revolution on the Balkans. This subject interests me not only in my capacity as minister on Francophony but also as a historian with many years of research experiece. I had useful talks with Bulgarian officials," Mr Alain Decaux told the press today.

The French Government official said his Bulgarian hosts and he had considered the opportunities for wider cooperation, especially in the intellectual sphere. "There is a gladdeningly large number of fluent speakers of French in your country. If anything, this implies that French culture has an enduring presence in Bulgaria and that Bulgarians want to know more about it," he said.

He dwelt on the prospects for opening a cultural center of France Sofia.

Mr Decaux spoke about the role of nation-to-nation communication in building a common European home and about the tasks which his government sets itself to this end.
munist Party USA

AU0509131089 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] has sent a message to the National Committee of the Communist Party USA [CPUSA], which reads:

Dear Comrades,

The BCP Central Committee sends you cordial and friendly greetings on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPUSA.

Your party's difficult and heroic road, whose beginning was marked 70 years ago in Chicago, is an integral part of the progressive social struggles in the United States. The American Communists have always been in the front ranks of the fighters for social justice, eliminating racism, equality for women, strengthening the trade unions, and rallying all working people in the name of peace, democracy, and progress.

The Bulgarian Communists highly value the contribution of the CPUSA in asserting the new political thinking in the world, whose future will depend on the success of the efforts to strengthen peace, security, and equal cooperation among nations.

Your anniversary is an opportunity to express our satisfaction at the sincere relations of friendship and solidarity between our two parties, as well as our readiness to develop them in the future.

We wish you new successes in the work related to increasing the authority of the CPUSA, turning it into an influential national political force, and increasing its contribution to strengthening the unity of action of the progressive forces in the country and constructing a peaceful, democratic, and human world.

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet SRV Counterparts

AU0609085789 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 89 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and you personally most cordial greetings on the 44th anniversary of your country's independence.

The past years clearly confirmed the historical importance of the victory of the August Revolution. Following the behests of Ho Chi Minh, the great son of the Vietnamese people, and in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries the Vietnamese Communists and working people are confidently marching along the road of constructing the new society and implement in life the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam related to fundamentally renewing all areas of social life.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the SRV foreign policy activity, aimed at improving the political climate in Southeast Asia and establishing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among the countries of the Asian-Pacific region on the principle of equality and mutual respect for national sovereignty and independence.

We are convinced that relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Dear Comrades, we wish you new successes along the road of renewal, and peace, prosperity, and progress to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

State Council Awards Former Stalinist Yugov

AU0109194589 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] The State Council awarded Anton Tanev Yugov, Blagoy Penev Delchev, Boris Nikolov Popov, Vera Tsekova Nacheva, Georgi Tchankov Ivanov, Ivan Grigorov Arakliev, and Lambo Lambov Teolov with the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, presentation of the Golden Star and the Georgi Dimitrov Order for outstanding services in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution victory in our country.

Lao Delegation Meets Fatherland Front Chairman

AU0509094989 Sofia BTA in English 2122 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Sofia, 4 September (BTA)—A delegation of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction headed by the member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Front Mrs Boun-gna Phitsavat completed its visit in this country. The guests visited regional and municipal committees of the Fatherland Front and were acquainted with their activity in the restructuring underway in this country, they visited industrial and agricultural projects.

The delegation was received by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

'Complicated Situation' at FRG Embassy Reported

AU0609103289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 89 p 2

["(mik, dam)"-signed report: "Complicated Situation at FRG Embassy"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondents) — As reported previously, the FRG Embassy in Prague has been closed to the public since 23 August, which presents some problems for those Czechoslovak citizens who apply for a visa or want to settle other consular matters.

On Monday [4 September] we visited the premises of mission. Even the first glance testifies to a very complicated situation, resulting from the stay of GDR citizens there. More than 300 people are temporarily accommodated in the park belonging to the embassy. Big heated tents for about 20 people had been erected, and people are also sleeping in the garden premises of the former visa department. One can see groups of people walking aimlessly through the garden or sitting around in the embassy's driveway. There are also many boxes with food in the driveway.... The whole place resembles a diplomatic mission only very remotely indeed.

An embassy representative, Councellor Michael Steiner, objectively admitted in a conversation with us that the illegal inflow of ever new GDR citizens is leading to a critical situation at the mission. In this context he appreciated the attitude of the CSSR as the host country, which, as he said, maintains absolute correctness in solving the technical questions connected with this extraordinary situation.

FRG Leniency Over Hijacking Criticized

AU0509175989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 89 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin article: "In Spite of Experience; From Our Bonn Correspondent"]

[Text] The federal authorities and FRG justice organs have rich experiences from their struggle against terrorism—including blackmail by aircraft hijackers. It is impossible to deny their effort not only to wipe out this criminal phenomenon but also to thwart it by handing out sentences which serve as a deterrent. In many government statements and in speeches made by leading statesmen the necessity of eradicating criminal and terrorist acts from society is discussed and effective international cooperation among security and political organs is demanded. Recently when terrorists imprisoned in West German prisons insisted on a reduction of their sentences by means of a hunger strike, the government stood firm against them. For pardoning one of the terrorists, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment, President Weizsacker was subjected to strong criticism by the Bavarian Christian Social Union and other conservative circles. During a recent trial in Frankfurt am Main involving an air pirate of Arabic origin, justice also proved to be firm and unyielding. However, when at the end of March of this year two young terrorists hijacked a Hungarian Malev airliner from Prague to Frankfurt am Main, threatening lives and the security of the flight with firearms, the principle of international cooperation in wiping out air piracy jumped overboard in the FRG. The Federal Government did not comply with Czechoslovak requests for their extradition to face the appropriate punishment. Judicial authorities displayed an extraordinary benevolence in judging their deed. On 29 August both hijackers—Macicko and Styk—were only given a 2-year sentence to be served in a juvenile detention center where they will have to study German and learn automobile mechanics. Where does this benevolence come from? It definitely cannot be regarded as a deterrent. On the contrary, hopes for benevolence and practical impunity can have rather a stimulating effect. In any case, this is at variance with the proclaimed aims of the Federal Republic to effectively, and with international cooperation, to wipe out terrorism and piracy. It is impossible, on the one hand, to call for strict and deterrent sanctions and, on the other hand, so to speak, to benevolently give the terrorists a friendly welcome.

Hajek Interviewed on FRG 'Neofascists'

LD3108121989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0845 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Prague (ADN)—The strengthening of the Republikaner and other neofascist forces in the FRG is being viewed in the CSSR with great concern in view of bitter historical experiences, stated Vaclav Hajek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters (CSPB). In an ADN interview, the former inmate of Mauthausen and Sachsenhausen concentration camps said that the political breeding ground for fascism had never been completely eradicated in the FRG, as the denazification established in the Potsdam Agreement had not been consistently pursued after the second world war. Along with hundreds of other war criminals, neither the murderer of Thaelmann, Otto, nor the former Prague Gestapo chief, Gerke, who had the lives of thousands of Czech antifascists on his conscience, had received their just punishment.

"In view of the social insecurity threatening them, it is above all many young people, who have no personal experience of fascism, who fall for the demagogic rhetoric of the Republikaner. The last elections showed how many people are already prepared to follow slogans such as 'Germany for the Germans' or the call for a 'strong hand'," Vaclav Hajek stressed.

On the other hand, in the GDR the consistent break with all manifestations of the fascist demon has been completed, the former resistance fighter said. His life was saved twice by German antifascists during his camp imprisonment. "When the GDR was founded in 1949, we greeted the fact that for the first time in history there was on our northwestern border a democratic German state of workers and peasants which would maintain

good-neighborly relations with our country. The past development has confirmed our assessment."

He knew from his own experience, gained through numerous visits to the GDR, how much great work had been achieved in the GDR in the past 40 years under the leadership of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany]. Not only material ruins had been eliminated, but above all, intellectual ruins as well.

CSSR-FRG Joint Stock Company Founded

AU0509102289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 89 p 1

["(JK)"-signed report: "A Joint Stock Company Is Founded"]

[Text] Brno (From our own correspondent)—The Technology College (VUT) in Brno has a great intellectual and manufacturing potential at its disposal which, under the conditions in our economy, we can compare to a medium-sized manufacturing enterprise. On the basis of studies, the college entered into preparatory work to found a joint stock company with a foreign associate, the Farmatic company of the FRG. After all the conditions laid down by Czechoslovak legal regulations had been fulfilled, the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and the Electrotechnical Industry agreed to found a joint stock company called VUTMATIC, Brno.

On Friday [1 September] Engineer Professor Frantisek Pail, Candidate of Sciences, rector of VUT Brno, convened the founding general assembly of the joint stock company at which, along with Otto Mettger, director of the Farmatic company of the FRG, he signed the charter of the VUTMATIC joint stock company.

The joint stock company will become involved in foreign trade activity and the object of its manufacturing activity will be products for the ecological program, agriculture, health care, as well as sports and technical instruments, and also the production of metallic-technical products, first and foremost, precision and art casts and precisely moulded and worked components. The company will also buy and sell patents and licenses in the CSSR, the FRG, and in third countries.

VUT will utilize the foreign currency resources which it has acquired to improve, in particular, its educational and training process by purchasing state-of-the-art technical instruments and other equipment.

Reforms, Joint Ventures With Austria Promoted

AU0609104389 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Sep 89 p 10

[Erica Hoorn report: "Prague Will Start Economic Reform in 1990; Almost 50 Joint Ventures Established"]

[Text] Vienna—Jaroslav Jakubec, chairman of the CSSR Chamber of Trade and Industry, is very satisfied with this year's upswing in Austrian-CSSR trade. In an interview with DIE PRESSE he was particularly pleased about the increase in deliveries of machines to Austria, which, however, still only amount to 8 to 9 percent of the overall exports to Austria. Prague does not only want to promote pure trade, but also industrial cooperation, joint ventures, leasing, and the issuing of licenses. Environmental protection has top priority. On 1 January 1990 Prague will start its economic reform.

Concerning industrial cooperation with Austria, Jakubec sees many more possibilities because this form of cooperation is increasing more with the FRG than with Austria. He considers industrial cooperation to be a good basis for the establishment of joint ventures. Prague has already signed agreements on almost 50 such joint ventures, with 37 or 38 going to Western companies. In particular, the law on joint ventures which came into force on 1 January 1989 has had a positive effect on the number of concluded agreements. So far, Austria has signed nine joint-venture contracts, focusing on the construction or renovation of hotels. Jakubec said that Austrian companies should now make special efforts to establish joint ventures in machine-building, because this sector offers many longer-term prospects.

The CSSR is also interested in cooperation in environmental protection, because this sector is now being given priority. During the current 5-year plan (1986-90) Kcs18 billion has been earmarked for this purpose, part of which is in hard currency. Therefore, Western companies are increasingly entering this market. Only recently, 11 Italian companies organized a symposium in Prague on this topic. In December 40 to 50 Austrian companies plan a 4-day lecture seminar in Brno, with an exhibition on environmental protection. In this field both normal business deals as well as cooperation projects, joint ventures, know-how contracts, or license contracts can be concluded.

Every Year 24 Million Tourists Come

The expansion of the tourist infrastructure is also being promoted with Western help. One does not need new hotels, but also motels, highway stops, etc. At the moment Prague still needs at least 10 large hotels to meet the foreign demand. Every year 24 million tourists (including transit tourists) come, most of them stay for 1 or 2 days.

On 1 January 1990 Prague will start its economic reform. Originally, the start was planned for 1991, but the government has advanced this date by 1 year. According to Jakubec, the legal basis for the reform has been finished. Because Prague wants to "carry out" the reform "in a serious manner," some of its elements have already been tested within the framework of experiments in some enterprises. On the occasion of the Brno Fair, on 15 September representatives of Western companies will be briefed on the principles of the new economic reform in a seminar in German and English, which is organized by the CSSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Recently the Chamber established the Joint Venture Club in Prague, which is to promote joint ventures.

Better Relations With Hungary Expressed

AU0409112789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 89 p 2

[Jarmila Houfova article: "On the Basis of Mutual Respect"]

[Text] Let us hope that the passions, which we have witnessed recently in some of the Hungarian mass media, have been cooled by the conclusion of the case involving two Hungarian citizens who did not respect our laws while on our territory and who committed an offense against them. The time has come, as they say, when we can once more jointly and with level heads consider the main thing, which is good neighborly relations and Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and friendship.

On Wednesday, [30 August] in its commentary on the court proceedings in Prague involving the Hungarian citizens, the Hungarian newspaper, NEPSZABADSAG, emphasized that it is expected from everyone who travels abroad that he will abide by the laws of the given country, regardless of whether they are to his liking or whether they concur with the laws of his own country. The newspaper appreciates the constructive and rational stance adopted by the Czechoslovak authorities and stresses that trust has been consolidated in a responsible policy which issues from concurrent fundamental positions in both countries and by the fact that Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and friendship are too important for anyone to spoil them.

Yes, they are too important. We in Czechoslovakia also realize this and we are endeavoring to ensure that our relations continue to develop on the basis of mutual respect, equality, respect for the interests of both countries, and non-interference in internal affairs.

The scale of cooperation is wide; common interests resulting from our membership of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact unite us. Among the citizens of our countries widespread personal ties exist; we are close neighbors, and we want this neighborly coexistence to be such that it benefits the people of both our countries.

Great changes are underway throughout the world. Changes are also taking place in countries belonging to the socialist community. Ways are being sought to implement a model of socialism which corresponds to the conditions of individual countries. Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, recently expressed our point of view on these processes when he said in a speech in Banska Bystrica marking the 45th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising:

"We express solidarity with the Polish Communists' struggle and with the struggle of all pro-socialist forces to carry out socialist development in the Polish People's Republic. This is in the interest of the Polish working people, of the development of mutual cooperation between our countries, and of stability in Europe. In the same way we express our support for the Hungarian Communists in their efforts to maintain the influence of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in the country's development. We sincerely desire our relations to be further constructed on the basis of mutual respect and on the principles of socialist internationalism.

"We are convinced that the intensification of mutual collaboration, the development of comprehensive cooperation, and the strengthening of solidarity among the countries in our community are an important prerequisite for the success of socialist construction in each of them and for the strengthening of socialism and the growth of its prestige in the world."

This is, as a matter of fact, our constant and unchanging credo in relations with our southern neighbor, ally, and friend—the Hungarian People's Republic.

Consequences of Danube Dam Building Stop Viewed

AU0509101189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 89 pp 1,7

[CTK correspondent's report: "Heading Off Irreversible Damage: Interview With the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Investors of the System of Hydropower Projects on the Danube"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (CTK) — The extension of the unilateral decision of the Hungarian side to suspend work at the Nagymaros hydroelectric power station on some projects which are part of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power station, which was announced to the Czechoslovak side at the beginning of August, jeopardizes the government deadline for launching the first turbine at Gabcikovo, which is July 1990. Hungarian contractors have suspended preparatory works for damming the old Danube river bed at the site of the Hrusov reservoir and rerouting the Danube via the Danakiliti dam on Hungarian territory. As this dam is to regulate the volume of water in the Hrusov reservoir, from which the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power station is to be directly supplied, the Hungarian side has, in fact, kept in its hands the "key" to the launching of that power generating complex. A CTK correspondent spoke to Jozef Oblozinsky and Miklos Szanto, who head the Czechoslovak and Hungarian sections of the joint operative group of the CSSR and Hungarian Government commissioners for the construction of the system of hydropower projects on the Danube—the group met in Bratislava yesterday—about the technical consequences of that unilateral decision for the further course of construction.

[CTK correspondent]: The deadline for filling up the Hrusov reservoir is December 1990. The damming of the old Danube river bed and its rerouting via the

Dunakiliti dam is planned for the end of October. Is this deadline still realistic, from the technical point of view?

Oblozinsky: The answer to this question still needs to be thoroughly considered by experts from both sides. However, for the Czechoslovak builders of the Gabcikovo section, the December 1990 deadline for filling up the Hrusov reservoir remains decisive and binding and they have subordinated to this the provision of building capacities and the organization of construction at large. As far as Hungarian deliveries are concerned, we propose that the joint timetable be updated so that we manage to reroute the Danube's river bed by the deadline for the reservoir's filling up. We want to submit the updated timetable to the September meeting of the government commissioners. I concede that, having suspended preparatory works for almost a month, the Hungarian contractors may now have certain organizational difficulties and difficulties with the provision of building capacities. Following my inspection of the situation at Dunakiliti yesterday, I can say, however, that prerequisites to come to terms with this deadline exist. [passage omitted]

M. Szanto: The operation itself of rerouting the Danube water from the old river bed via the Danakiliti dam will last 72 hours. This technical "attraction" is, however, only the culmination of large-scale preparatory works, for which a minimum of 2 months is needed. Moreover, all activities depend on the hydrological conditions on the Danube. Optimal conditions for this work exist when the flow averages about 1,500 cubic meters per second. As a rule, the river has such an average flow at this time of the year, up to the end of October. Every rise in the average flow creates new risks from the technical viewpoint and, once the limit of 2,000 cubic meters per second is exceeded, it not only becomes impossible to continue the damming but regulatory and flood-protection considerations may even make it necessary to liquidate incomplete objects. To sum it all up, every deviation from the original deadline entails technical risks.

[CTK correspondent]: In other words, unless the decision to suspend deliveries is revised soon, the damming may have to be delayed, possibly by a whole year, in view of the hydrological conditions. What will happen then?

Oblozinsky: A whole number of unpleasant consequences is at stake. I will not exaggerate when I say that it could have catastrophic consequences for the whole scheme and for the surrounding landscape. Of course, unless we secure costly measures on the needed scale. This is necessary in view of the advanced, final stage of construction at the Hrusov reservoir and at the Gabcikovo complex as a whole and the need for individual stages of construction and finalization to follow up one on another. Just as an illustration: We are already "flooding" the Gabcikovo section from below, with underground water. However, unless it is flooded on the surface as well, with Danube water, which is how the design was calculated, the forces at work could cause the Gabcikovo section to shift from its foundations. From the viewpoint of the hydrological conditions, it might also be necessary to dismantle on the affected territory some dams that have already been built, and the like. We must thoroughly and quickly analyze these influences, jointly propose measures that must be taken, and submit them to the forthcoming talks between government commissioners.

Szanto: We have reached the clear agreement that it is necessary to prevent all so-called irreversible damage and, above all, to prepare oneself thoroughly for it because no decisions on their own will solve the situation. The issues that need to be tackled are, above all, protection against floods, solving the problems of the stream's regulation, undisturbed international navigation, and a very large number of other technical and organizational questions, as well as questions of coordination.

Hungarian Reaction Reported

AU0509101789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 89 p 7

["zr"-signed report: "Hungarian Reply to Czechoslovak Note"]

[Text] Budapest (zr)—The reply of the Hungarian Government to the diplomatic note of the Czechoslovak Government of 18 August (see RUDE PRAVO of 19 August), which concerned the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of hydropower projects, was presented to the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic on Friday [1 September]. This has been announced by MTI.

The Hungarian note sums up the results of the talks between the two countries' heads of government. It regards the Czechoslovak side's claims for compensation as unfounded and refuses to take a decision on the level of compensation in the current period of the project's suspension, without further negotiations.

It proposes that the planned forthcoming meeting between the heads of government be preceded by expert talks or by consultations between deputy premiers.

The Hungarian note also points out that, in connection with the suspension of preparations for the rerouting of the Danube's flow into a new river bed at Dunakiliti, the Czechoslovak side indicated the possibility of technical countermeasures, which the Hungarian side would regard as a breach of the agreement on the construction and operation of the system of hydropower projects. It calls attention to the "grave international legal conflicts such a move would involve" and to the fact that responsibility for all consequences and for the ecological damage to Hungarian territory would lie exclusively with the Czechoslovak side.

RUDE PRAVO Views Dispute

AU0509100189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 89 p 6

[Vojtech Vesely Budapest dispatch: "October Deadline Jeopardized? Preparations for an Alternative Project Upstream From Hrusov"]

[Text] Budapest (from our correspondent)—At a press briefing on Thursday [31 August], Hungarian Government Spokesman Zsolt Bajnok took a stand on the reports that Czechoslovakia would like to dam the Danube a few kilometers upstream from the Dunakiliti-Hrusov reservoir, that is, on Czechoslovak territory.

He said that the information on this plan is not official and therefore difficult to qualify. He said that he supposes that this is a Czechoslovak solution to secure water for the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power station in the event that no agreement on the continuation of construction of the system of hydroelectric power stations on the original scale will be reached this October and that the Czechoslovak side would retain some of the electricity generated at Gabcikovo as compensation. Should this happen, he said, Hungary would regard it as unilateral violation of the interstate agreement, which could set off a grave international dispute. Responsibility for the ecological, navigational, economic, and other consequences would lie with the Czechoslovak side. The spokesman expressed the conviction, however, that this would not happen.

As Jozef Oblozinsky, deputy director of the Water Economy Projects enterprise in Bratislava, told us by telephone, this alternative is being considered in the event that Hungary unilaterally refuses to meet its commitments laid down in the contract on the construction of the system of hydropower projects. The project is in the planning and design stage, its implementation proper has not yet started, and it depends on the decision of the Hungarian side. Should the Hungarian decision be negative, Czechoslovak investments worth Kcs9.5 billion at the Gabcikovo section would remain unused, without this alternative measure. "We, too, hope that this alternative will not be necessary," he added.

It needs to be added that, as is stated in the Czechoslovak note of 17 August 1989 [date as published, note actually dated 18 Aug], besides having announced the suspension of construction work at the Nagymaros section, the Hungarian side is also not continuing preparations for damming the old river bed of the Danube at Dunakiliti, the deadline for which is the end of October 1989. The Czechoslovak side would incur considerable damage if this deadline is not met. However, as J. Oblozinsky stated, prerequisites for coming to terms with the work involved exist. In other words, the Czechoslovak technical alternative would be a measure to limit the damage caused by the Hungarian failure to meet commitments at the dam project.

Husak Sends Message to Nonaligned Conference

AU0509174389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Sep 89 p 1

[CTK report: "Gustav Husak, CSSR president, Sends a Message to the Conference"]

[Text] Prague—On the occasion of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement, which is being held in Belgrade, Gustav Husak, CSSR president, sent the conference participants and its chairman, Janez Drnovsek, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Presidency, a salutatory message.

In the message, he states that Czechoslovakia deeply appreciates the contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement to the creation of a more just, more humane, and safer world. It particularly appreciates the movement's significant share in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the fight against colonialism, racism, and other forms of brute force in international relations and it appreciates the movement's part in achieving the political and economic independence of subjugated peoples.

The message expressed the assurance that Czechoslovakia will continue to stand on the side of progress, justice, and democracy and that it has a lasting interest in developing broad international cooperation, a significant element of which are relations with countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement.

The CSSR welcomes the fact that the prerequisites have been created to improve international relations and wants to use them to intensify dialogue and comprehensive cooperation with all the interested countries. The Czechoslovak proposal for the creation of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries also corresponds to this.

Your conference is taking place at a time, continues the message, when the Nonaligned Movement, as one of the irreplaceable factors of world policy, is having a positive effect on strengthening the unity of the world community of nations. The nonaligned countries' activity is helping to reverse nuclear catastrophe, to more resolutely assert human values and interests in international relations and it is helping their democratization. It contributes to promoting the independence, freedom, and dignity of all countries irrespective of their size, strength or geographical location. Therefore, this endeavor meets with deserved respect, understanding, and support from Czechoslovakia.

We are prepared to seek new approaches and new forms of cooperation with your movement and its member states in the interest of our joint endeavor to guarantee the irreversibility of the present positive development tendencies which are under way in the world. This is also confirmed by our interest in acquiring the statute of guest at the Nonaligned Movement Conference, an

interest which has met with a positive response. I am very pleased that a representative of Czechoslovakia is participating for the first time as a guest in your conference, states the CSSR president in his message.

Together with all the progressive and democratic forces in the world we are convinced that the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement will contribute to the further proficiency of its activity while asserting the movement's main political principles in the interest of finding a peaceful solution to regional conflicts and in the interest of achieving stability and peaceful unity in our world. For this it is necessary that the disarmament process continues and is successfully concluded. At the same time, we consider it essential to accelerate the economic and social development of those countries which today are suffering from various forms of economic exploitation. We fully support the attempt to create a new international economic order in which a wide gulf would not exist between the advanced and developing countries.

At the end of his message, the CSSR president wished the participants in the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement many successes.

Jakes Visits Agricultural Exhibition

LD0209185289 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, visited the agricultural exhibition "Land—the Provider" in Ceske Budejovice today. [passage omitted]

At the end of his tour of the exhibition he was asked by a Czechoslovak radio correspondent on his view of the "Land—the Provider" exhibition:

[Begin Jakes recording] I have high praise for it. It is an exhibition which always brings something new; it brings stimuli on how to work better and more effectively in the agricultural and food sector; it is some kind of an appeal for others to follow and it is also a demonstration of what is being done, what could be done in our country, since various ideas are presented here, and it is also a call to supplying enterprises to fulfill better their tasks for the agricultural sector, because without them we cannot increase the effectiveness of agriculture and without which in turn we cannot achieve greater effect from agricultural output. Today the issue is to ensure the availability of a wide range of foodstuffs which would correspond to the healthy needs of people. This is the main thing. [end recording]

Young Persons Radio Station Launched

LD0409123189 Prague CTK in English 1028 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK)—A new Czechoslovak radio station "EM" designed mostly for young people aged 15 to 35 starts broadcasts in the ultra short wave zone between 15,000 and 23,00 today.

The broadcasts will contain mostly music, a 15-minute news bulletin, and programs dealing with environmental issues, sports and life of young people.

Stoph, Foreign Officials at Leipzig Autumn Fair

Stoph Tours Grounds

LD0309150989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0843 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Leipzig (ADN)—At the start of this year's Leipzig Autumn Fair which is attended by 6,000 exhibitors and visitors from some 100 countries, members of the GDR party and state leadership conducted the traditional walkabout at the fair site after the opening on Sunday morning. The stands of GDR and foreign businessmen were visited by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other dignitaries.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil said in his address that this fair, shortly before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, was essentially characterized by the great achievements attained by the working peoples of the combines and enterprises in honor of this anniversary and with a view to the 12th SED party congress. It showed that the teams in industry and foreign trade had made the party's policy, by synchronizing word and deed, their very own concern. The 14 GDR chemical enterprises are presenting at this international fall fair their outstanding position as a strong and effective partner, showing quality products and progressive and effective processes.

Chemical Industry Minister Dr Guenther Wyschowsky referred, vis-a-vis Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership who began their fair walkabout in the exhibition of the GDR chemical industry, to the achievements of the 320,000 working people of this branch of industry. The combines had thus created a strong basis for the manifold and successful fair activity. [passage omitted]

The exhibition of the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works (Halle Bezirk) was visited next. The enterprise shows at its stand the expansion of the production of highly refined products intended especially for the microelectronics industry, as well as the largely automated series production of the Argon R 50 gas with a cleanliness degree of 99.999 percent for microelectronics, processing metallurgy, welding and laser technology. [passage omitted]

At the Yugoslav information and exhibition center Ambassador Milan Predojevic emphasized that 180 firms of his country are again exhibiting on an area of over 2,000 square meters. There are efforts to expanding bilateral trade. He hopes that trade with the GDR will in the future exceed $1 billion.

However, Yugoslavia has come to the Leipzig fair not only to advertise her country's products. We are also, the ambassador said, very interested in importing goods from the GDR. He referred to the recently ended visit by Gerhard Schuerer to Yugoslavia. The talks have gone very well. It is hoped they will give new impetus to further cooperation.

The ambassador expressed his pleasure about the visit by Prime Minister Willi Stoph to Yugoslavia planned for 1990.

Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR, too, assumed that the economic relations between the two countries will continue to develop well. Relevant agreements had been concluded; the objective now was to realize same. To this end the fair would offer plenty of opportunity.

Yugoslavia is showing at the Autumn Fair above all chemical industry products. Among the traditionally prevailing consumer goods are textiles and clothing, shoes, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics as well as foodstuffs and luxury foods. In addition enterprises are offering furniture, household goods, glass ware and artisan products.

At the stand of the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise for chemical products, Chemolimpex, deputy minister of trade Dr Piroska Apro described it as a success that the exhibitors from her country had more space available to them at this year's Leipzig fair. The number of enterprises represented had increased, compared with the previous year. Dr Apro stressed Hungary's interest in a good result from the fair.

Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's interest in extending the high volume of trade based on more exchanges of goods.

At a meeting of the joint economic committee of the two countries in March, there had been an agreement that dynamism in economic relations would be continued. The basis of this would be a program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. [passage omitted]

This year the CSSR is represented at the fair by 25 foreign trade enterprises, Ambassador Frantisek Langer said at the Chemapol chemical enterprise stand. Among the exhibits were 24 products with which the Czechoslovak exhibitors were competing for a fair gold medal. The ambassador referred to the new Skoda "Favorit" car, a Jawa motorcycle, and machinery and textiles.

The mutual advantage of joint cooperation was convincingly shown by the fact that trade, nearly 45 percent of which was accounted for by specialization and cooperation treaties, was being regularly fulfilled. The CSSR was convinced that in future, too, the cooperation of the two states would set an example of the opportunities of the socialist countries.

Willi Stoph emphasized his agreement by saying that the economic relations between the two countries were developing successfully. This and subsequent fairs would be used to perfect cooperation. The structural changes taking place in the two national economies would make it possible to shape cooperation still more effectively, Willi Stoph said.

According to the GDR-CSSR trade structure machinery and plants are dominating the fair exhibits. They account for about 70 percent of mutual trade. [passage omitted]

Willi Stoph was welcomed by Vice Premier Petko Danchev at the Bulgarian exhibition for the "biotechnological and chemical industry." The GDR is Bulgaria's second-largest trading partner.

Petko Danchev stressed that Bulgaria was represented at Leipzig mainly by products from the electronics, chemical and biotechnological sectors. He pointed out that in these important fields, as in all others, trade and economic relations between the two countries were developing stably and continuously. Willi Stoph agreed and paid tribute to the level of cooperation and specialization as "traditionally good." [passage omitted]

The next stage of the walkabout was the exhibition stand of the FRG concern Hoechst AG, where Willi Stoph, Horst Sindermann, and the other personages were welcomed by the executive board member Uwe-Jens Thomsen and other leading executives.

For the first time in the history of the U.S. participation in the Leipzig autumn fairs, an official U.S. trade delegation is to visit the GDR on Thursday [7 September]. U.S. Ambassador Richard Clark Barkley referred to this important fact at the stand of the Du Pont enterprise. The visit by representatives of the "Association of Manufacturing Technology"—a group of leading firms of the U.S. machine tool industry—meant a step forward in U.S.-GDR trade relations, a step toward new contacts and business opportunities between the two states, Ambassador Barkley emphasized.

Willi Stoph expressed his conviction that there are a number of opportunities for expanding mutual trade and of eliminating still existing barriers. [passage omitted]

In 1989 trade between Romania and the GDR is to reach R1.2 billion and will be expanded as scheduled, Ambassador Gheorghe Cranfil underlined when welcoming the guests at the stands of "Chimica" and "Danubiana" foreign trade enterprises.

Violeta Caldarusa, deputy minister of machine building, referred to the good relations between the two countries, based at present on over 100 treaties on multilateral and bilateral specialization and cooperation. The 14 Romanian foreign trade enterprises present in Leipzig came with the intentions of concluding further contractual agreements. Willi Stoph likewise emphasized the good cooperation. Everything was being done, he said, to develop trade further and to shape economic cooperation still more closely. [passage omitted]

The presence of leading personages from Austrian politics and industry in Leipzig as well as the once-again high number of exhibitors affirm Austria's continuing interest in intensive economic relations with the GDR. Just as in past years it is once again among the most strongly represented nations.

A bigger exhibition site is an expression of the steady and long-term trade relations between Austria and the host country. This was pointed out during the friendly talks at the stand of the federal chamber of trade, where its President Rudolf Sallinger welcomed Willi Stoph and the other participants in the walkabout. He introduced to the guests Dr Wolfgang Schuessel, federal minister for economic affairs, the vice president of the Federal Industry Chamber Ingrid Tichy-Schreder, and Ambassador Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger.

Drinking a glass of Austrian wine, Willi Stoph said that cooperation between the two countries had developed well in the whole industrial sector over the past few years. Trade relations involve both the big nationalized concerns as well as small and medium-sized Austrian firms, as decreed years ago. The GDR is in favor of continuing this positive development in the future. The Leipzig fair was offering good opportunities for this, he emphasized.

Minister Schuessel agreed and pointed out that trade relations had been especially favorable during the first 6 months of 1989. This should continue. "Anything we can do, we will do", he promised. During the lively talk, Federal Chamber President Sallinger said that at this fair important contacts would be signed between the GDR and Austria. [passage omitted]

Further satisfactory results had been achieved in trade between the GDR and Italy since this year's spring fair. This was stated by the state secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry, Claudio Lenoci. Progress was made not only in the trade volume, but also in its content, which was marked more and more by the exchange of industrial goods of higher technological levels.

The politician also referred to the fact that more and more small and medium-sized companies from Italy were taking part in the fair and offering many products for the GDR processing industry. The state secretary stressed that the autumn fair would offer further opportunities for growth and for the deepening of mutual relations.

Willi Stoph agreed with the positive assessment of trade development. Above all, there were good conditions for improving relations in technological fields such as mechanical engineering. [passage omitted]

Denmark has increased its exhibition area by 10 percent by comparison with last year and, at 1,112 square meters, has the largest area it has booked in the last 40 years. As Ambassador Peter Meyer Michaelsen stressed at the Danish information stand for export promotion, this showed that trade and economic relations with the GDR are developing well. Danish firms could cooperate with GDR firms in the modernization and rationalization of production facilities. Danish exports to the GDR recently included a ferry for the Sassnitz-Trelleborg Line

which went into service in 1988, numerous foundry products, and equipment for the packaging and food industry.

Willi Stoph said that cooperation between the two states was characterized by positive aspects, which should be increased. [passage omitted]

At the information stand of the Swedish Foreign Trade Council, the members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed by Ambassador Henrik Liljegren and Gunnar B. Janson, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Trade Between the GDR and Sweden, as well as other personages. [passage omitted]

Willi Stoph expressed his hope that cooperation in areas of common interest would proceed as agreed during Prime Minister Carlsson's visit to the GDR and his talks with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. [passage omitted]

More than 25 enterprises from Japan are taking part in the Leipzig Autumn Fair with the great wish of further expanding trade contacts with the GDR. Ambassador Hirokazu Arai stressed this at the stand of the foreign trade organization Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). [passage omitted]

Willi Stoph stated: We are of the same opinion as you that the friendly relations between our two countries have developed well and will be further developed in the interests of deepening cooperation and for the good of our two peoples. He valued it as an example of how two geographically distant countries with differing social orders can trade with each other peaceably and over and above the economic sphere also cooperate in the sphere of culture. [passage omitted]

The Peruvian trading company Eurolima, founded earlier this year, is attending the Leipzig fair for the second time. The Peruvian charge d'affaires ad interim to the GDR, Jose Aurelio Pinto-Bazurco Rittler, cordially welcomed the guests on behalf of Jose A. Vico, director of the enterprise. Eurolima represents at this autumn fair the interests of 19 leading enterprises. Willi Stoph expressed his thanks for the attendance and expressed his conviction that new opportunities would open up for trade relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Shanghai, the biggest Chinese coastal city, is represented for the first time at a Leipzig fair. The interests of 21 production and foreign trade enterprises of this metropolis of 12 million are represented under the auspices for the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, Shanghai. The ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the GDR, Zhang Dake, conveyed to Willi Stoph the most cordial greetings from Prime Minister Li Peng. He had been asked, he stressed, also on behalf of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee, and Yang Shangkun, state president, to pass on best wishes to Erich Honecker.

With reference to the 40th anniversaries of the founding of their states, to be celebrated this year by the GDR and the People's Republic of China, he said we are full of confidence for the future and highly appreciate the friendship and cooperation with the GDR people. The ambassador expressed his great conviction that through joint efforts the cordial relations between the two states would be developed further in all areas. During a walk through the exhibition where 10 branches are showing their products, the members of the party and state leadership were introduced to Jia Zhenzhi, president of the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, Shanghai, and Xu Zhiguo, director of the exhibition. The show includes a wide range of watches, electronic products for the home, textiles, cosmetics and bicycles. Willi Stoph, when signing the guest book, expressed his appreciation of the products from the Shanghai stationery works which he knew from his visit to that Chinese city some 30 years ago. [passage omitted]

Trade relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mongolia are developing continuously on the basis of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. This was noted by Ambassador Ragchaabadzarynn Jamts when speaking to Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership. The diplomat reminded them of Erich Honecker's visits to Mongolia in 1986 and 1987, which gave important impetus to the deepening of trade and economic relations. Willi Stoph noted with pleasure that a delegation will come from Mongolia to Berlin on the 40th anniversary of the GDR. [passage omitted]

The Socialist People's Republic of Albania, as the world's largest extractors of chrome ore, presented samples of this raw material as the centerpoint of their exhibition, in front of which Ambassador Ilir Bocka welcomed the party and state leadership. Albania's wares made clear how important the Leipzig fair was also for the tradespeople of his country. The ambassador acknowledged Leipzig not only as a place for trade but also as a place of understanding.

"We state with joy that the trade relations between our countries are continually developing further in the interests of both sides", he stressed. On behalf of his government, Ilir Bocka gave thanks for the visit and wished the leading representatives as well as the people of the GDR all the best, health and success in this their jubilee year.

Willi Stoph gave thanks for the presence of Albania at the Leipzig fair. He hoped for the further development of friendly cooperation. The GDR was ready for it. We are certain, he stressed, that Leipzig will also contribute to the development of new contacts and the further expansion of those in existence. [passage omitted]

Five foreign trade enterprises from Ho Chi Minh City are representing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Leipzig. Ambassador Tu Hu Canh praised the good relations between his country and the GDR. Willi Stoph

affirmed that cooperation between the two countries would continue to be close and friendly. [passage omitted]

The complete contractual obligations of mutual supplies and services provided for in the 1989 annual protocol are offering favorable conditions for trade between the Polish People's Republic and the GDR to continue the trend of high growth rates which emerged in 1986. The Polish foreign trade enterprises present in Leipzig intend to make use of the autumn fair to increase the contractual lead for 1990 achieved by August of this year. This was pointed out by Ambassador Dr Janusz Obodowski who, together with Trade Councillor Dr Tadeusz Grabski and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Stanislaw Amanowicz, welcomed the members of the GDR party and state leadership at the Polish foreign trade chamber stand.

During the conversation it was stated that a good level of signed contracts had been achieved, especially regarding the import and export of machinery and plants. The Polish contractual partners would make great efforts to exceed in 1989 the planned growth rate for trade across the Oder-Neisse peace frontier.

Willi Stoph said that the dynamic development of economic relations between the two countries was a concrete expression of the fraternal cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring states. [passage omitted]

A new feature of the British exhibition at the Leipzig fair is the "British Design" display. This independent sector of the economy, which links the traditional values of British craft with science, technology, and automated production, is exhibiting top-quality products from 26 industrial designers. These include ships' instruments, medical equipment, and consumer goods.

At the country's official information stand, which is again managed by the Department of Trade and Industry, the guests were received by President of the confederation of British Industry Sir Trevor Holdsworth, and Ambassador Nigel Hugh Robert Allen Broomfield. The president, who is in the GDR for the first time, paid tribute to the good trade relations between the two countries, which, he hoped, could be further expanded.

Willi Stoph also referred to the good cooperation between the two countries. There are many opportunities for developing relations in the economic sphere, in many sectors of industry, he said. The peoples of the two countries, Willi Stoph stressed, are interested in peaceful cooperation, as are all the peoples of Europe and the world. Both sides should work to this end. [passage omitted]

At the stand of the Finnish Information Office, Ambassador Arto Tanner expressed his satisfaction with the development of trade turnover with the GDR. During the past years a clear growth had been achieved so that soon new, higher goals would have to be set. The ambassador presented the new chairman of the Finland-GDR mixed government commission, Markus Lyrer, to Willi Stoph. There are signs of growing interest by Finnish enterprises in the Leipzig fair, the ambassador stated. In the two countries confidence in the possibilities for expanding trade has increased. The contacts between the representatives of the economic life of Finland and the GDR will develop with increasing speed.

Willi Stoph also assessed the development of trade relations between the two countries as positive. [passage omitted]

There are more of our economic representatives at the Leipzig fair than ever before, said Ambassador Joelle Timsit when welcoming Willi Stoph at the information stand of the French Foreign Trade Center (CFCE). This was also an expression of the gratifying development of trade between the two countries in the past months. Her country hoped that this positive trend would continue. Hence the French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Marie Rausch would also visit the Leipzig Autumn Fair. The ambassador reminded her listeners of the talk between Willi Stoph and Minister Rausch in Berlin in June, at which the GDR prime minister had described intensive economic contacts as an important element in the good overall relations between the GDR and France.

Willi Stoph confirmed this and said that in commercial and scientific-technological cooperation, considerable progress had been achieved in the last year. He was referring above all to the opening up of new possibilities of economic cooperation with the aim of further increasing mutual benefit. We in the government are prepared to do this and thank the French side for their expressed interest in the development of relations, said Willi Stoph, and wished everyone successful business dealings. [passage omitted]

Spain records a considerable increase in its participation in the fair. In the capital goods sector alone, the exhibition area was double the size of the previous year. At the kingdom's official information stand of the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute ICEX, Willi Stoph was welcomed by Spanish Ambassador Alonso Alvarez de Toledo y Merry del Vall. He positively evaluated bilateral relations between Spain and the GDR. Exchange of goods over the past 6 months was more than 50 percent up from the same period last year. Over the past 2 years trade has increased by almost 135 percent.

The ambassador proposed that economic relations be given yet greater impetus. He hoped that both governments would take further concrete steps within the framework of the very positive relations between the two countries. He expressed the wish to progress further from the position already reached.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers endorsed the ambassador's view that trade between the two countries should be expanded. The GDR would do everything necessary to ensure this. [passage omitted]

At the stand of Belgium, whose firms have been using the Leipzig fair for 40 years to develop their trade relations, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs Willy Claes expressed his great pleasure at being able to meet representatives of the GDR in Leipzig. We will undoubtedly find many opportunities to discuss aspects of our cooperation, he said.

Willi Stoph expressed thanks for the vice-prime minister's visit to the Leipzig Autumn Fair. It offers a good opportunity to meet and discuss joint relations, bilateral cooperation, and the problems of international cooperation. Willy Stoph expressed his conviction that these contacts would boost relations between the peoples of the two countries based on equal rights. He wished the Belgian entrepreneurs great success. [passage omitted]

At the stand of the Economics Ministry of the Netherlands, Willi Stoph was welcomed by Ambassador Dr Egbert Fredrick Jacobs. "We are very satisfied with the development of trade with the GDR," he said. Trade is a dynamic affair and there are still further possibilities for expanding it, Willi Stoph replied. He referred to the favorable opportunities for initiating mutually advantageous contacts in Leipzig. The ambassador recalled his country's great tradition as a trading nation. [passage omitted]

The last stop on the walkabout was, as at every fair, the exhibition of the USSR. Here Willi Stoph and the other members of the party and state leadership were warmly welcomed by the head of the Soviet Government delegation, Nikolay Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov; the director of the exhibition, Yuriy Bogdanov; and member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the Western Group of Forces of the USSR, Colonel-General Nikolay Moiseyev. Director Bogdanov said that about 400 exhibitors were displaying more than 6,000 items, the latest results of the accelerated development of science and technology in the USSR. Many products which resulted from cooperation with other socialist countries show the purposeful implementation of CEMA's integrated program for scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000. Some 75 percent of the exhibits are being shown at a foreign fair for the first time.

On the eve of the GDR's 40th anniversary, the collective exhibition also pays tribute to the 40 years of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. Photos of the recent cordial meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker in Moscow, of the talks between the two leading representatives of their countries and Pioneers at the XIth SED Congress, and of the space flight of Valeriy Bukovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn, point to this close friendly association. Mikhail Gorbachev is quoted: We cannot imagine the future of the USSR without close cooperation with the GDR and other fraternal countries. [passage omitted]

After the walkabout there was a friendly gathering, at which Nikolay Laverov and Gerhard Beil spoke.

USSR's Laverov Speaks

LD0309205989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—The path taken by the GDR over the past decades clearly demonstrates the advantage of socialism, said Nikolay Laverov, head of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair, referring to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the state. "The GDR today is a stable, dynamically developing state with a modern industry and agriculture, a progressive science and culture, and a high standard of living for the population. Under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] the GDR working people are tackling the steady perfection of their society, seeking answers to newly emerging problems, and making their contribution to the strengthening of world socialism," he said at the end of the fair walkabout by the GDR party and state leadership in the Soviet pavillion.

"The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR are linked by unshakable friendship and common ideals. Our countries are the most important partners for each other in economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other relations. A inalterable principle of our policy is the strengthening and development of all-round fraternal relations with the GDR, which become more mature with each year, and are marked by even greater practicality and enriched with new political and economic content. Through the creative application of the principles of scientific socialism, (?the SED introduced) its rich, multilateral experiences of everyday life into the construction of a new society, and it is enriching this new society with its own experience. A continual exchange of experiences on socialist construction and the application of its results, while reflecting national characteristics, plays a large role in the further perfection and increase of efficiency in cooperation and opened up broad perspectives for further progress. [no close quotation mark as received]

Laverov described the agreements concluded by Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker during their meetings as the beginning of a new stage in economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, in which the stability of trade, the perfection of its structures, and the search for mutually acceptable solutions to difficult problems and the development of new forms of cooperation must play a substantially larger role.

The Soviet Union devotes considerable attention to the conversion of the defense industry. For this reason, the great scope provided by the application of high technology in the economy, which has been created and implemented in the missile and space industry, were shown for the first time at this fair.

"The process of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the SED's policy of continuity and renewal create favorable preconditions for the further strengthening and raising of the efficiency of political and economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the international arena. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and the first USSR Congress of People's Deputies represented a challenging program of revolutionary renewal of Soviet society and stipulated the main points of emphasis for basic economic reforms. The changes taking place in the USSR lie not only in democratization and openness, in the [word indistinct] the Leninist humanitarian profile of socialism, but also in the new political thinking, which results from the impossibility of a military solution to international contradictions and unconditional recognition of the fact that the only path to the security of states and the entire world is the path of political solutions, of disarmament, and of constructing a nuclear weapons-free and nonviolent world," said the head of the government delegation.

"The new political thinking has made it possible to guarantee massive positive advances in international relations and to put in motion an intensive negotiating process (?accompanied by) important practical results. The joint efforts of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces have made it possible to reduce the danger of war. The emphasis in international life is shifting from confrontation to cooperation and mutual understanding. All this is the result of a switch to a greater use of political means in guaranteeing the security of states, is the result of a series of great, interconnected, and consistent foreign policy initiatives by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist countries, Nikolay Laverov added.

The USSR attaches great importance to the GDR contribution to the general process of improving the situation in the world and has a high regard for its role in the Warsaw Pact, its initiatives in reshaping Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation, as well as its contribution to the Helsinki process. Side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the GDR actively supports disarmament and the prevention of a war, and is developing great foreign policy initiatives. "Our joint policy for the establishment of a common European home, which rests on respect for the social order chosen by the people and the unshakable nature of the existing political realities, serves the goals of ensuring a secure peace."

Dinner for Soviet Delegation

LD0309200889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner today in honor of the Soviet Government delegation in the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig Autumn Fair, headed by Academician Nikolay Laverov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

During the meeting, which proceeded in the spirit of traditional fraternal friendship and in full unanimity, the two politicians praised the fact that the relations between the two states, unparalleled in intensity and diversity, are being further resolutely shaped to the benefit of their peoples.

A great role in this respect is played by the agreements reached at the regular meetings of the leading representatives of the two countries, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev. Special importance is attached to the further development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the achievement of top performances in research and production, and a high degree of efficiency through specialization and cooperation. Willi Stoph stated that he had been particularly impressed by the degree of novelty of the exhibits at the Soviet collective exhibition. Numerous products were the result of socialist economic integration. He was certain that the fair would offer numerous possibilities for exchanging experiences in joint work between the representatives of enterprises and foreign trade organizations, and for introducing new steps for the further development and perfection of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Nikolay Laverov praised the GDR's fair exhibition as a visible sign of the 40 years of successful development of the first German workers' and peasants' state. It clearly demonstrated the indisputable successes of economic cooperation between the two countries, which were an expression of the high dynamism and growing efficiency of the socialist economy. The fair also offered a good opportunity for performance comparison, the exchange of scientific-technical information, and lively business activity.

The two sides expressed the determination of the GDR and the USSR to work resolutely together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact for the safeguarding of peace and the steady continuation of the process of detente. The unilateral steps of the socialist states for the reduction of their armed forces and defense expenditures, however, demanded an adequate response from NATO.

Willi Stoph referred to the actions undertaken by certain circles which contravene the principles of international law and undermine the process of detente. The GDR will not allow itself to be deterred by such disruptive tactics. It adhers to the course of unified economic and social policy, which has been tried and tested in life, and will continue socialist construction, characterized by continuity and renewal.

Beil Cites Contributions

LD0309224289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—The 1989 Leipzig Autumn Fair with its cosmopolitan attitudes and radiation has once

again made an important contribution to strengthening the stable and future-oriented cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and the other socialist states. At the same time, it will visibly promote the development of economic and trade relations between differing economic systems. This was stated by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil, at the conclusion of the GDR party and state leadership's walkabout in the Soviet pavillion at the Leipzig fair today.

Positive, mutually advantageous business relations prospered best when peace, military detente, disarmament, security, and cooperation in all areas formed the foundations. The positive and close economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is unparalleled in the world. The two countries are and remain each other's most important trading partners.

At present, work is under way to resolve problems that determine the scientific-technical level in strategically significant areas in both countries. The coordination of the plans for the period 1991-95 of crucial importance for deepening cooperation. This affects reciprocal deliveries in the field of advanced technologies, as well as deliveries of raw materials and fuels, consumer goods, chemical products, and other products of national economic significance, the minister said.

With the "Concept for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the USSR until the year 2000," which was signed in February 1989, both countries have guidelines, pointing far into the future, for even closer amalgamation of the national economies, taking into account the higher demands of the 1990s.

The performance capability of the USSR's national economy provides the guarantee that the Leipzig Autumn Fair will again make a contribution to deepening bilateral cooperation in science and production, Dr Beil said. The presentation of technologies, materials, and equipment from the Soviet defense industry and the model of the space rocket system Energiy a-Buran were impressive. The minister expressed his gratitude that the international public, for the first time in the world at the 1989 Leipzig Autumn Fair, was given this insight into achievements of a section of the USSR's national economy. This underlined the high regard for the importance and worldwide radiation of the Leipzig fairs.

Mittag Meets Belgian Minister

LD0409082489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—It is the position of the Belgian government to steadily develop political, economic, and cultural relations with the GDR on the basis of mutual respect for the principles upon which their respective social orders are based. This was stressed by Belgian Vice Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs Willy Claes in a talk with Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, in Leipzig today. Belgium is ready to expand economic cooperation, in particular, in the interests of further continuing detente.

Willy Claes arrived in Leipzig on Saturday to visit the Autumn Fair at the invitation of GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil.

Vice Premier Claes conveyed at the start of the talks get-well wishes for Eric Honecker, the chairman of the GDR State Council, from the Belgian King Baudouin; Prime Minister Martens conveyed similar wishes.

Guenter Mittag informed the guest about the results and future prospects of the social development of the GDR, which is marked, in the 40th year of the existence of the country, by consistent implementation of the unity of economic and social policy. With its foreign policy, the GDR carries out an active contribution to making irreversible the switch from confrontation to cooperation introduced in international relations.

The two sides stated that the talks and agreements concluded with Prime Minister Martens during the state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Belgium in October 1987 lent important impetus to mutual relations and in particular the development of trade and economic relations.

This was also served by the Belgian economic mission sent to the GDR in May. The plan of joint activities was part of the implementation of the long-term program concluded during the state visit in October 1987.

Willy Claes agreed with the statement that the further development of economic relations is of great importance to the deepening of overall relations between the two states and at the same time an important contribution to the preservation and strengthening of peace and detente in Europe. He expressed the Kingdom of Belgium's interest in its further expansion.

Guenter Mittag underlined that the growth in performance of the GDR economy offers a good starting basis for the further shaping of economic relations with Belgium, a goal for which the GDR works actively out of principled political and economic considerations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides agreed that a great many possibilities exist for expanding and deepening economic cooperation to mutual benefit, which must be seized in a constructive manner.

Mittag, FRG Trade Official Meet

LD0409083889 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, today received

Hans Peter Stihl, president of the FRG Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce [DIHT]. The interlocutors agreed that the reinforcement of peace and the general deepening of the process of detente in the world are of decisive importance for the development and deepening of an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between countries of differing social orders. Both German states have the duty to do all in their power to make the process of detente irreversible.

Guenter Mittag once again emphasized the firm resolve purposefully to implement all the conditions of the joint communique on the official visit to the FRG in September 1987 of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and noted that trade and economic relations are a stabilizing element in overall relations between the two countries and that the GDR is in favor of their further development.

They acknowledged the positive development of trade between the two states in the first 6 months of 1989. With balanced supply and delivery volumes, a trade turnover of 7.6 billion valuta marks was achieved compared with the same period last year. This means an increase of 8 percent, with GDR deliveries increasing by 6 percent and FRG deliveries by 11 percent. During the conversation they discussed questions relating to the further development of trade. Hans Peter Stihl emphasized the great interest of the DIHT and the small and medium-sized FRG industry it represents in the further extension of trade and economic relations with the GDR. The products of GDR combines and enterprises at the Leipzig Autumn Fair provide good starting points for the promotion and extension of the cooperation negotiations already under way with competitive small and medium-sized FRG firms.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil also participated in the discussion.

Churches Plan To Request Swift Changes

LD0509164489 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Stuttgart (DPA)—The churches in the GDR intend to appeal to State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and ask him to introduce swift changes in the GDR, allowing in particular public discussion of living conditions. This was announced by the deputy chairman of the GDR Conference of Evangelical Church Directorates, Manfred Stolpe, at a meeting today of the Wuerttemberg Diaconate Work in the Bernhaeuser forest near Leipzig. They are demanding greater legal security, increased democracy and easier travel to the West.

50th Anniversary of World War II Viewed

AU0509120589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 89 p 2

[Unattributed editorial: "1 September 1939 and Lessons for Today"]

[Text] Fifty years ago Fascist Germany triggered off World War II. In the dawn hours of 1 September 1939, the Nazi Wehrmacht attacked Poland from the geostrategic corner of East Prussia, Pomerania, and Silesia.

Never will we forget the heroism with which a small Polish garrison held the Westerplatte near Gdynia despite the fire from the German liner "Schleswig-Holstein" nor the heroism of Warsaw's defenders, in whose ranks were also the workers brigades of communists and socialists formed on 9 September.

In discussing this subject today it is important to realize that Hitler did not draw up his plan for the invasion of Poland some day in August. As early as on 3 April, the Supreme Command issued the "Directive for the Uniform Preparation of War by the Wehrmacht From 1939-40." Under the code name of "Case of Weiss," the second part of it contained the order to plan the military operations against Poland in a form that would make it possible to start them as early as on 1 September the same year.

Poland lost 6 million people in this war—the result of a barbaric policy of extinction, mass executions, deportation to gas chambers, and the crushing of the Warsaw uprising in 1944. Polish soldiers fought side by side with the Red Army. In 1945 fascism was crushed, and our people were also freed from tyranny.

Yes, World War II started in 1939, at dawn on 1 September. Yet its roots go back in history—to the year 1918, when German imperialism had been beaten but survived. The monopolies, banks, large real estate property, and generals remained.

The monster of Nazi-fascism grew in the womb of the Weimar Republic. Some would like to have us forget that the political plan for World War II, with its revenge for Versailles, but above all with its thrust to the East, to new "living space," the declaration of war to bolshevism, is contained in Hitler's seditious brown book of 1925. There the annihilation of the Jews, and, in fact, of the USSR was laid down.

At that time, there was only one party in Germany which consistently fought against the imminent danger and tried to establish an anti-fascist unity front—the Communist Party of Germany. There was only one who warned: Whoever votes for Hitler, votes for war. This was Ernst Thaelmann.

In early 1933, monopolies and militarists helped Hitler to get into power. It was at that time that the war started—within their own country. Its first victims were the communists—in their resistance they paid the

heaviest toll of lives—social democrats, liberals, Christians, and millions of Jews whose subsequent extermination is today still hard to describe with words.

A German anti-Hitler coalition was not formed in time. Thus, the avalanche was started. In 1933, Hitler's Germany left the League of Nations. From 1936-37, the Nazis established the Anticomintern Pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan. In 1936 the Wehrmacht marched into the demilitarized zone along the Rhine. From 1936-39 it waged war against the republican government of Spain. In 1938 Austria was annexed, the "Sudetenland" was annexed by the Reich, and in March 1939 the remaining Czechoslovak territory was occupied.

Throughout these years, in the League of Nations, in negotiations with Great Britain and France, the Soviet Union tried to achieve a system of collective security against Hitler's Germany and the danger of a new world war—until August 1939.

The Western powers, however, operated along a different line: "appeasement" of fascism. The West remained quiet during the occupation of the Rhineland. It took the position of "non-interference" during the war against Spain. In a talk with Hitler in 1937, British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax stated that "it is justified to regard Germany as a stronghold of the West against bolshevism."

This resulted in the events in Munich in 1938. There Hitler's Germany, Italy, England, and France agreed on the "legitimacy" of a first thrust against Czechoslovakia. Even after Poland had already been attacked in 1939, the Western powers, which formally declared war on Hitler, believed that they would be spared. Until it was too late. Germany conquered Denmark and Norway. It attacked France in 1940. It fought the "Battle of Britain." It advanced to the south via Yugoslavia and Greece, it attacked North Africa.

And, after having secured a vast hinterland, Hitler's Germany attacked the "main enemy," the Soviet Union, on 22 June 1941. A merciless class struggle started around the question: Who—whom? All know how it ended: with the red flag on the Reichstag building.

In 1941 the anti-Hitler coalition for which the USSR had striven for such a long time was finally established. Under the difficult conditions of war, the cooperation between states with different social orders for a superior objective, the victory over the aggressor and the re-establishment of peace, was born. Today too, everything depends on such a cooperation—in the struggle for preserving and securing peace.

This is a mandate in view of the balance sheet of World War II: It drew 72 states into a whirlpool, almost four-fifths of the world population; there were 50 million dead; and hundreds of cities, thousands of villages were destroyed. The cost to Germany was 6 million people, among them 200,000 victims of fascist terror. From Thaelmann to Stauffenberg....

The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition was also the victory of German anti-fascist resistance. The victory was the liberation of our people. We in the GDR siezed this historic opportunity. We established an anti-fascist democratic order with a view to socialism. We eradicated imperalism and fascism and, thus, the roots of ethnic and racial hatred, revanchism, and war. It is the credo of our republic, which was established almost 40 years ago: Never again will war start from German soil. Only peace.

Today, 50 years after the start of World War II, the question about lessons is raised in the first place. The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers declared in their appeal of 12 April 1989: "The greatest tragedy in the history of mankind should stimulate the peoples to make untiring efforts to guarantee the right to a peaceful life to every inhabitant of our planet. The lessons from the war affirm the truth that there is no more important task for mankind than securing peace."

This requires strict respect for the existing territorial and political realities, borders, all principles of the UN Charter, the definitions of the Helsinki Final Act, and other generally recognized norms of international relations. The reduction and the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, the radical reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, and confidence-building measures are especially important. "The experiences of the anti-Hitler coalition show that it is also possible today to establish a broad front of cooperation for the peaceful development of Europe."

These are reasonable views which are also shared by many in the West—politicians, parties, parliaments, not to mention peoples. Unfortunately, this does not apply to all. In the FRG, monopolies, banks, big landowners, and generals again survived when the German Reich perished in the flames of World War II. Under Adenauer, who tore the unity of Germany apart by the establishment of the separate West German state and affiliating it with NATO, prominent Nazis occupied key positions in the state, the economy, the judicial system, the educational system, and the Bundeswehr.

And, in contrast to the principle also affirmed by the present Federal Government today, that is, that war must never again start from German soil, forces that oppose the European postwar order with its political and territorial realities because of their craving for profits from armament and their greed for social revenge are at work. They call for the re-establishment of the German Reich with the borders of 1937. This is a direct blow to the sovereign state, the GDR, and the undisguised claim to territories of Poland and the USSR.

In addition, there are the neo-Nazis with their SS-leader Schoenhuber. Considering the lessons from German history, should his party not be prohibited? Yes. But there is "appeasement" in the FRG. A black-brown

coalition [between the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union and the Republicans] is even being considered. Have the people forgotten Hitler's "small" beginning and what happened 10 years later?

According to the official communique on Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG, it is the duty of the two German states, as a result of the responsibilities arising from their joint history, to make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe.

This day would be an occasion for many in the FRG to finally reject militant anti-communism and pan-German arrogance. An innovation should be implemented to achieve a really trustworthy state whose policy is guided by the lessons of history.

Wherever we are, we in the GDR will be present today when friendship meetings take place at the permanent German-Polish border; when the statement is made there that socialism and peace are the same thing and that peace is best protected by socialism; when the conviction is expressed that we are a reliable ally for Poland. The year 1939 will not be repeated. The Oder-Neisse border is already protected at the border of the socialist German state with the West, at the Werra and the Elbe.

Cuban Delegation Makes Short Stop in Berlin

LD0309135489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Cuban delegation, which is attending the summit meeting of the Non-aligned Movement, headed by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived on a short stopover visit in Berlin on Sunday. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, welcomed the Cuban deputation and conducted a friendly exchange of views with Raul Castro.

The Cuban delegation has continued its journey to Belgrade.

Grosz To Resign as MSZMP General Secretary

Sets Date

LD0409175789 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Karoly Grosz has announced that he will resign his post as general secretary at the October party congress. However, in a statement to a Finnish paper, he said that he was not going to leave politics and that he would like to stay in the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP].

In his statement to the press, the general secretary of the governing party, who is presently visiting Finland, ruled out the possibility that the MSZMP would retain its power through violence in the event that it loses the elections.

Denies Plans To Quit Politics

LD0509101289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Karoly Grosz thinks it conceivable that even as many as 100,000 people will leave the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] and he ascribes this to the fact that people today can choose between many political organizations. The party general secretary gave a statement to journalists in Helsinki and said he is not afraid of the MSZMP splitting in two. Rather, what he thinks will happen is that the extreme wings will fall away from the organization. In the Finnish Center Party paper, Karoly Grosz rejected allegations that time has overtaken him and that he is preparing to quit politics.

Interviewed on Retirement

LD0509212289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] [Announcer] Let us listen to statements by Karoly Grosz to a journalist accompanying him on a plane trip. During the interview, he talked about internal political questions and the problems affecting the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The radio was represented by Elemer Csak.

[Csak] You have given a statement to the Helsinki [word indistinct] that the post of general secretary is to terminate shortly. The way this came out in the Hungarian press was that Karoly Grosz is to resign the post of general secretary at the Congress. How do you see your furture political career?

[Grosz] Well, first of all, I do not edit the Hungarian press, therefore I do not feel any responsibility that the news was presented this way in the Hungarian press. But the idea that the post of general secretary is to be abolished is the result of joint thinking. The Central Committee July session indicated that the direction of political life within the party movement is the task of the party chairman.

I think that I have to retire from my post itself, but at the same time, I am going to actively participate in political life. Naturally, the fate of every politician is decided by the community. If at the Congress, or in the electoral system following the congress—I formulate the statement this way because the mechanism of this has not yet been decided—I am asked to participate in the party leadership, then, naturally, I will consider this an honor and will undertake this pleasure. All the more, because if my sense of political proportion has not deceived me in this movement, there are still people and forces who believe that what I represent is constructive and progressive and it serves the resurgence.

Today, in this day and age, when people qualify themselves as reformists progressive, and constructive very easily, and give answers too easily—perhaps without sober considerations—to the upcoming questions, it seems to me that there is a need for people on the political scene who want to facilitate and support resurgence in a more realistic and sober way.

[Csak] While three members of the party presidium attended the consultation of the reform circles, you were greeting the Ferenc Muennich Society, according to the Finnish press. Does this mean separation or opposition in the highest party leadership?

[Grosz] The reform circles have invited the three leaders of the party, the three members of the presidium, to this consultation. I was not invited. Well, it is very simple to draw a conclusion from this: I cannot be there, therefore I cannot make a statement. I did not make the decision; the reform circles have evaluated me. I do not know whether the Ferenc Muennich Society has invited the other members of the Presidium because I did not consult them.

I was invited, but I could not go—I sent my apologies and wrote them a letter. I still maintain that the Ferenc Muennich Society is not a movement or trend within the party; rather, it is an independent political grouping in which there are many non-party members too. The fact that our views are identical in many areas, in my view, is not a mistake—on the contrary. It is my belief and conviction that this serves and facilitates progression and the constructive resurgence.

I have read very carefully the program of the Ferenc Muennich Society. May others do the same and let them compare it with the program communique currently being prepared by the party. I do not think that one would find too many differences in principle between the two.

Further on MSZMP Central Committee Session

Secretary Barabas on Draft Program

AU0109122989 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Aug 89 p 5

[Interview with Janos Barabas, member of the MSZMP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, by Attila Gy. Fekete: "Prior to Nights of Long Coordination Meetings"—date and place not given]

[Text] The draft program of the Hungarian Socialist

Workers Party [MSZMP] was published recently in NEPSZABADSAG. From the reactions so far, one can conclude that there is great uncertainty about how this draft will become a real document.

[Fekete] By now, everyone interested in it has had an opportunity to study this draft program. What next?

[Barabas] First of all, I would like to stress that the document is only a draft. Its final form and content will emerge following the debates in the coming weeks and at the party congress. If we want to become a modern political party, we cannot continue to prepare documents in the previous way. This draft program emerged as a result of great debates and long and tiresome coordination talks. Only in this way can we make it acceptable to a large number of platforms within the party. Of course, this requires a considerable amount of readiness for compromise on all sides.

[Fekete] Coordination between various trends and the achievement of real compromises require a long time. A few more weeks and the MSZMP congress will be held.

[Barabas] That is true. Therefore, I do not find it impossible that the various trends are unable to agree on some important issues and will continue the debate after the party congress. Anyway, the highest forum of the party will have to convene again after the elections.

[Fekete] How will the lessons of the debates held in the various party organizations reach the party congress?

[Barabas] Contrary to the previous practice, it is no longer the most important thing to have the party organizations and party committees discuss the draft program and express their opinions and proposals. It is much more important to have the delegates do this. This is possible only if the delegates are informed about the opinions of their electors: the party members. Any delegate who fails to do that risks being recalled. Each group of delegates made up on the basis of some territorial principle or community of opinions will have its own spokesman who will represent the efforts of his group at the time of final coordination, that is, in the deliberations of the drafting committee. We can already predict many long coordinating meetings that will go on well into the night.

[Fekete] It has become clear from the reactions so far that the draft program contains many elements which require special professional knowledge to interpret and work out in detail.

[Barabas] In the period of preparation for the congress, we will send the draft program to the mass organizations and associations which are close to the MSZMP for debate, as well as to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the various organizations that represent interests. In addition, we will also ask the personal opinion of several well-known public and scientific figures, for example, the "thirty-five intellectuals" who recently wrote a letter to the MSZMP Central Committee. We will organize party debates in Debrecen, Szeged, Gyor, and Pecs in the coming weeks. In Budapest, we will organize debates on four subjects: our past, the economic situation, the political system, and our party.

[Fekete] Does this mean that the efforts of various trends and platforms will confront each other only at the congress?

[Barabas] We would like the representatives of various ideas to methodically and openly express their views in the period of preparation and to also participate in the first coordinating meetings. Therefore, I have great hopes in the national conference of reform circles to be held over the weekend.

Karvalits Resigns

LD0109110289 Budapest MTI in English 0946 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)—Dr Ferenc Karvalits, former first secretary of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Zala County Committee, has resigned his Central Committee [CC] post.

He gave the following reasons for his resignation: He felt his CC membership came not as a reward for his personal merits, but as the due of a first secretary heading a countywide party movement. Since the Zala County party conference, he is no longer first secretary, and so regards it as his political obligation to resign.

Session Ends

LD0109211989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] At an all-day session, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee is dealing with the state of the trilateral political conciliation talks, with the planned constitution amendments, and with various other draft bills. Andras Kerekes reports from MSZMP headquarters:

[Kerekes] Should party organizations operate in plants and enterprises? This was one of the main topics of the contributions. The decisive majority were of the view that the MSZMP must not withdraw from the workplaces, but at the same time, it must be made possible for the other political forces to be present, as well.

The MSZMP Central Committee proposes that the parties should not conduct political activity during working hours, that they should not become incorporated in the professional leadership, and that they should not deal with enterprise issues. [passage omitted]

In the debate, the contributors also pointed out that the congress is being preceded by lively organizational life which has perhaps never before been experienced. The MSZMP is striving to convince its political partners of its intentions. It strives for a strategic alliance with forces serving progress, among them the trade unions.

It was also proposed that the Central Committee place the party's draft report and program on the agenda earlier than planned.

The closed session of the Central Committee is still in progress.

[Announcer] In the meantime, we have received news that the session has ended. In other words, the Central Committee has ended its consultations.

Spokesman's Briefing

LD0209023589 Budapest MTI in English 2208 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)—Following the session, a briefing was held by Laszlo Major, spokesman of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] CC [Central Committee]. Mr Major reported that the body heard the account by Jeno Kovacs, secretary, on the party congress preparations, and the report by Imre Pozsgay on the progress of the trilateral political coordinatory discussions, and the related position of the HSWP.

The session opened with Rezso Nyers, president of the HSWP presiding, who pointed out that the basic task of the party is to assist the country in solving its present problems. The importance of the peaceful process of transition and the appropriate preparation for the forthcoming party congress in October was also emphasized by Mr Nyers.

Since the HSWP has by now also become the party of trends,—and intends to continue to be so, as it emerged in the debate—these trends should be held together by a clearcut programme of principle, the spokesman said. Until then however, a process of polarising of the ideas should take place, to decide who is in favor and who against the party's programme.

The majority of those taking the floor were of the opinion that the HSWP should not withdraw from places of employment, and the opportunity for the appearance of the other political forces should be made possible. It was proposed by the CC that no political activity should be carried on by the parties during working hours, and that party members should avoid becoming members of trade leaderships, and should not interfere with company matters.

Speaking about the four bills to be presented at the parliament's session until the parliamentary elections, it was pointed out that these laws are of paramount importance in the democratic operation of the state.

The HSWP is attempting to convince its political partners of its intentions, and its endeavours to achieve a strategic alliance with the forces advocating progress, including the trade unions. In the course of the debates it was proposed that the Central Committee should bring forward the date set for the debate over its account and draft programme to be presented at the forthcoming party congress.

The Central Committee relieved Ferenc Karvalits and Istvan Sarlos of their Central Committee membership, at their own request.

Sandor Nagy May Have Resigned

LD0209112889 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Sandor Nagy, general secretary of SZOT [National Council of Trade Unions] said recently in NEPSZABADSAG that he is considering resigning his [MSZMP—Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee membership. Did this happen? On the telephone is Attila Balint, SZOT spokesman.

[Balint] I believe that Sandor Nagy, SZOT general secretary, and Laszlo Kovacs, general secretary of the Trade Union of Mining Industry Workers, have resigned their membership in the Party Central Committee.

These questions are generally debated toward the end of sessions. I suppose this must have happened last night too. In connection with the two announcements, some kind of argument must have evolved which was probably not able to be resolved yesterday, because the communique issued on the Central Committee session does not bear those two names.

[Announcer] It is true they are not there. But if this resignation did happen, then what was Sandor Nagy and his colleague's reason?

[Balint] It may be that what lies behind it is that in the recent period, either at the trilateral talks, the political coordinating talks, or at other forums, it is not certain that the trade union leaders felt that the MSZMP was supporting them.

10,000 People Depart per Month

LD0209212289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's membership at present can be put at 730,000. This was stated by Central Committee Secretary Jenoe Kovacs at the political weekend in Fonyodliget. He added that 10,000 people a month leave the party, while the number of those joining is generally less than 200.

Party Membership Discussed

LD0209224989 Budapest MTI in English 2115 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI)—The HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] does not recruit members on an ideological basis, but its only expectation is the support of its manifesto. This is not to mean that it eradicates materialism from its order of values or gives

up its ideology, but it takes care lest they become dogmas, said Janos Barabas, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers [HSWP] Party during a discussion held by some 200 HSWP members in Fonyodliget on Saturday morning on the HSWP's renewal and its relationship to the intelligentsia. Mr Barabas stressed a split in the party should be avoided at all cost.

Addressing the meeting, Pal Vastagh, member of the Political Executive Committee and first secretary of the Csongrad County Party Committee, mentioned it as a specific controversy in the history of the communist movement and the party was the pursuit of an anti-intelligentsia practice by a intelligentisa-oriented ideology. Now the reaction is not only joining the opposition but, paradoxically, also increased activity within the HSWP. Fewer professionals leave the party than would be justified by their proportion, and about 80 percent of the congress delegates elected so far have higher education.

The HSWP is left by 10,000 people a month, while the number of newcomers generally falls short of 200. Currently membership stands at 730,000. These figures reflecting a negative tendency were given by Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the Central Committee who met participants in the Fonyodliget forum together with Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Fejti on Saturday afternoon.

Mr Kovacs spoke about the adverse practice when certain groupings are striving to gain exclusive influence within the HSWP and preparing to form a new party should their efforts prove abortive.

Reporting on the course of the trilateral talks, Gyorgy Fejti pointed to the strong probability that the crucial laws can be presented to the parliamentary session opening on September 26.

The most intricate point of the constitutional amendment, offering little chance for compromise, is the setting up of the institution of the president of the Republic. It is possible that the issue will be laid before parliament without common consent, together with the conflicting positions of the negotiating parties.

TU Chief Nagy Resigns

LD0409025989 Budapest MTI in English 2022 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI)—The general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) resigned its [as received] membership in the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] because the party's narrower leadership ceased supporting the work of the trade unions a longer time ago, said SZOT General Secretary Sandor Nagy at the political weekend of Somogy County HSWP members in Fonyodliget on Sunday [3 September], following speeches by Gyula Horn, Janos Barabas, Pal Vastagh, Jeno Kovacs and Gyorgy Fejti.

The SZOT general secretary said that, amid the shift in political model, the trade union movement has also arrived at a cross-road. Its new forms of organizations have to be determined according to the will of the membership on a professional basis, while sectoral cooperation may assume the form of a loose, flexible alliance. As to its modes of operation, the mechanisms based on majority decision should be eliminated because only the principle of consensus and solidarity should be allowed to prevail in interest representation.

Mr Nagy qualified the unity of the 4,176,000 trade union members as worthy to be preserved not only because of its efficiency in representation work but also as a political stabilizing force.

The forum attended by the SZOT general secretary was the last event of the Fonyodliget political weekend.

Communique on Session Published

AU0609105289 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 89 p 1

["Communique on the MSZMP Central Committee Session"]

[Text] The session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee ended late in the night of 1 September. A short communique was issued on the meeting.

The MSZMP Central Committee meeting was chaired by Rezso Nyers on 1 September.

Central Committee Secretary Jeno Kovacs presented a report on the preparations for the party congress and the experiences of delegate elections so far. The Central Committee discussed and adopted the proposals concerning the future political and organizational tasks.

Presidium member Imre Pozsgay informed the Central Committee about the state of coordination talks and the activity of the MSZMP negotiating team. The Central Committee accepted the report and took a stand on controversial issues.

At their own requests, the Central Committee released Ferenc Karvalits and Istvan Sarlos from their position of Central Committee members.

Groups Comment on Party Activity at Workplaces

SZDSZ Spokesman on Activity

LD0209141589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Zoltan Sipos has spoken to Ivan Peto, spokesman of the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats].

[Begin recording] [Peto] The stance of the SZDSZ right from the start has been that a multiparty system can only be realized if party organizations do not exist at the workplaces. It is not a fortunate, I could say delicately, not a wise decision [to continue Hungarian Socialist Workers Party representation at work places]. It has been openly formulated for at least a decade of how bad it is for the economy, for the functioning of the economy, if the parties are present in workplace structures.

The other unacceptable thing is that political activity should take place in the workplace, that the various parties should go into the workplaces, and that political struggles, election battles should commence in workplaces.

The third point is connected to the trilateral negotiations now underway. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, with this decision, casts rather a bad light on its own negotiating delegation. It is the second time that they have renegged on this question, and it is obvious that someone who modifies again and again decisions which have been taken, official announcements which have been made, is not really a reliable negotiating partner.

[Sipos] How do you argue against the argument, the proposal, according to which leftwing workers' movements have always been organized in the workplaces?

[Peto] Partly, there is a difference between an outgoing structure and creating a system. Also, leftwing movements primarily did not organize political parties at the workplaces, but trade union movements, which would not cease now either. So, to use an argument referring to the functioning of workers' movements from the last century, or those that existed in the first half of this century, is unacceptable. [end recording]

TU Body Criticizes Policy

LD0209180989 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] The Democratic League of Independent Trade Unions considers as irresponsible the stance taken by the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee yesterday, according to which party organizations do not have to withdraw from work places. The trade union statement emphasizes that the decision is tragic also from the viewpoint of the economy. It would appear, therefore, that for those who adopted the MSZMP decision, power positions are more important than putting the economy on its feet. This is the view of the Democratic League of Independent Trade Unions.

UK Defense Minister To Pay Official Visit

LD0109201989 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 1 Sep 89

["Press Conference by the Minister of Defence"—MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)—Thomas King, minister of state for defence of the United Kingdom, is scheduled to pay an official visit to Hungary between September 4-7, it was announced on Friday, at the press conference held in the Ministry of Defence.

It was reported by Brigadier-General Jozsef Biro, that the editing committee assigned with the task of renewing the service regulation of the army has started work. Specific orders to be contained in the new book of regulations are planned to be introduced gradually over a period of 18 months. Related amendments, to enter into force from the middle of September, will completely renew regulations concerning conscripts' rights of practicing their religion and assembly during military service. Under the new regulation, conscripts will be free to practice their related civil rights "observing the interests of the service". Concerning the principles of the regulation reform, the military leadership is making every effort to express in the new service regulation under elaboration characteristics of the sovereign national army.

Brigadier General Egon Szabo said that in the wake of a recent government decision, there will be no military parade held on April 4 next year, to mark the 45th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism. The measure is designed to strengthen the atmosphere of confidence in Europe on the one hand, and as an economy measure will save several million forints.

In response to a question, Colonel Gyorgy Keleti spoke briefly on ideas concerning the future of the Workers' Militia. He reported that according to the position of the defence leadership, the Workers' Militia is a voluntary armed body and as such it cannot be aligned with the army, based on the system of drafting. According to the emerging idea, the Workers' Militia would be integrated into the "National Defence Forces". Nevertheless, the basic principles governing the future of the Workers' Militia should be outlined during the ongoing trilateral political conciliatory discussions, it was emphasized by Colonel Keleti.

Defense Secretary Arrives

LD0409215689 Budapest MTI in English 1956 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)—Tom King, secretary of state for defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, arrived in Budapest on Monday at the head of a delegation.

Mr King is the guest of Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defence.

President Straub's Toast for Thai Crown Prince

AU0109181289 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Aug 89 pp 1,2

[Toast given by Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council of Hungarian People's Republic, at a festive dinner in honor of Thai Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon in Parliament on 29 August]

[Text] Your Highness! Esteemed Thai Guests! Ladies and Gentlemen!

On behalf of the Hungarian people and the Presidential Council, I respectfully welcome Your Highness and all the members of your entourage. We are glad that you have accepted our invitation to visit Hungary.

For our part, we attribute particular historical importance to this, because Your Highness is the second Thai crown prince to visit Hungary. We sincerely hope that Your Highness' visit will bring useful experiences and will also contribute to the further deepening of the mutual respect and sympathy between our peoples and of the friendly relations between our two countries.

Hungary is well aware of the great economic achievements of modern Thailand that aroused international appreciation, its dynamic development, and of its flexible adjustment to the changing world economic environment. All this is an example for us, because this is the essence of our current efforts too. We highly appreciate the international activity carried out by Thailand, its active work in multilateral and regional organizations, and its positive contribution to solving regional crises.

We hope that, in the course of your visit, you will see that Hungary is living through a period of historical change and that it wants to overcome the difficulties that accompany social, economic, and political changes with firm determination and by implementing elaborated programs.

We are aware that our great venture can be successful only if—with the help of our open foreign policy, full of initiatives—this venture becomes one of the determining and progressive processes of our international economic and cultural life. In this respect, it is in our essential interest to develop our multilateral and fruitful cooperation with the flourishing Kingdom of Thailand, and in this endeavor, we count on Your Highness' well-meaning personal support.

I raise my glass to Your Highness' health and to the health of His Highness, the King of Thailand, and to the flourishing of Thailand and the development of Hungarian-Thai relations.

Romanian County Council Group Pays Visit

LD3108154389 Budapest MTI in English 1159 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—A three-member delegation from Bihor County Council, Romania, is paying an official visit to Hajdu-Bihar County, Hungary, under the leadership of Nistor Ciordias, general vice-president of Bihor County Council.

The delegation includes Pantea Florian, vice-president of Nagyvarad (Oradea) City Council, and Alexandru Szabo, mayor of Ermihalyfalva (Valea Lui Mihai).

Meeting the delegation on Thursday, Council President Imre Szabo said the visit was a further contribution to reinforcing twin-county links.

The chief aim of the guests is to study housing construction in Hungary.

Kiraly Proposes Foreign Troop Withdrawal

LD3108151189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Excerpts] At a news conference he held in the parliament building, Zoltan Kiraly, independent National Assembly member, proposed withdrawing all foreign troops from all European states by the middle of the next decade. Andras Kerekes reports:

[Kerekes] Negotiations should start this year, either in Budapest or Berlin, for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from European states by 1995, the 50th anniversary of the end of the World War II. At the start of the troop withdrawal, both the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty member-states should announce the cessation of the two military blocs. [passage omitted]

Zoltan Kiraly pointed out the contradiction that while it is independence, sovereignty, self-government, and peaceful cooperation that are being discussed, all these may be limited at anytime. He expressed his conviction that the point of departure of negotiations about the peaceful future of Europe or about a European union is the weeding out of the World War II roots, which still exist. [passage omitted]

Zoltan Kiraly's proposal is intended to be a people's initiative. He, therefore, expects and hopes that it will be joined by every citizen who wants to act in the interest of creating a peaceful Europe.

At the news conference, Zoltan Kiraly announced that together with Deputy Gyorgy Banffy, who was also present at the news conference, and Kecskemet Deputy Jozsef Debreceni, Szeged Deputy Erne Raffay, and Godollo Deputy Gabor Roszik—who were recently elected in by-elections—he formed the parliamentary Opposition Group. The announcement may be understood as a declaration of intent, and at the National Assembly session of 26 September they will provide greater details about their ideas. However, even from the replies given to questions it became clear that they want to represent all opposition interests in the parliament.

Nyers Addresses Kecskemet Election Rally

LD0109071889 Budapest MTI in English 2100 GMT 25 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 25 (MTI)—As part of preparations for the HSWP [Hungrian Socialist Workers Party] congress starting on October 6, a delegate election rally was held at the HSWP centre in Kecskemet on Friday. The rally was addressed by HSWP President Rezso Nyers.

Reporting on the course of the national roundtable talks, Mr Nyers said that compromise is a possibility, although not a certainty. He stressed thta the party membership

and the political management are equally aware that consolidation today depends first of all on the HSWP's ability to find its place in political life. The party has to renew itself by all means.

The HSWP members, Mr Nyers said, should not be ashamed of the party's past, but they have to learn from it. He was optimistic about the election chances of the renewable party which is likely to remain united even besides its diversity.

He stressed that the HSWP can suffer a defeat not from other parties but only from itself. From those who misjudge the past, who draw wrong conclusions from it, who are unable to come to terms with the other part. The Congressional delegates and their electors are expected to help the party avoid such mistakes, the HSWP president concluded.

Szuros Comments on Need for Party Reform

LD3108223189 Budapest MTI in English 2050 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—If the party congress does not turn the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] into a modern socialist reform party rooted in Hungarian reality, then the HSWP will not be able to retain its power at the parliamentary elections. The party should be made capable of becoming the nation's integrating force. This latter requirement is of vital importance, as Bolshevik-type parties had always ignored the national element, which may account for the explosion-like emergence of the national and nationality question, Matyas Szuros, speaker of parliament told MTI on the preparation of the HSWP for the congress and the possibilities of the party for renewal.

Szuros says the victory of reform forces within the party does not necessarily require the self-inflicted dissolution of the HSWP, like several reform circles proposed. A purification, however, seems to be inevitable, as there are many leaders within the party at present who think in dogmatic terms, but claim to be reform advocates. There are signs of the emergence of a Bolshevik type communist party in Hungary. This would reinforce the purification of the HSWP, and might be of advantage in the elections.

The current system of selecting congressional delegates, however, does not necessarily favour the reform forces. Recently, certain events have evoked the ghost of regression, as felt in the delegate clubs of Budapest, which displayed a strong reaction to the statements by Imre Pozsgay in connection with the removal of party organizations from the working place and at the session of the Communist faction of the National Assembly in which most of the speakers were unable to act in accordance with parliamentary requrements. This is gives rise to anxiety, Mr Szuros said. He voiced his conviction that Hungary should take up the European practice which does not allow parties to operate in the working place.

Mr Szuros welcomed the appointment of Imre Pozsgay as congressional delegate for Debrecen. As a member of the party Presidium, he is a characteristic figure of reform politics, whose presence is inevitable for the victory of the reform wing of the party, he said.

Lukacs Chairs Party Central Control Committee

LD3108190789 Budapest MTI in English 1553 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—The central control committee (KEB) of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] held a session chaired by Janos Lukacs on Thursday. They passed decisions on issues of party sanctions, appeals and applications for restoring original membership as put forward by Imre Somogyi, secretary of KEB. Members of the body discussed the documents 'lessons of our history' and the HSWP manifesto, submitted to them for debate. They are to provide the committee in charge of preparing these drafts with opinions and suggestions.

Gyor Party Committee Criticizes Pozsgay

LD3108222489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] The Gyor Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] committee has criticized Imre Pozsgay, member of the party's Presidium, for having stated at the trilateral political coordinating talks, without having obtained the proper authority or prior agreement, that the MSZMP will withdraw its organizational presence from workplaces.

Salgotarjan Party Committee Secretary Resigns

LD3108222589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Summary] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] town party committee secretary in Salgotarjan, (Miklos Descsics) has resigned. Arpad Zengoe reports.

[Zengoe] The reason he gave for his resignation was that according to plans for MSZMP activity in the county, the county party committee would be terminated, to be replaced by a presidium and steering committee, with a social chairman and full time organizing secretary and secretaries. He would not play a role in this structure.

He said the reforms were not proceeding in the direction originally planned, and denied his resignation had anything to do with the call for him to resign as National Assembly deputy. Anyway, he said, since the call was made, the action has not gone further.

Present at the party committee session was General Secretary Karoly Grosz, who came primarily because of the resignation.

IMF, Government 'Disagree' at Economic Talks

LD3108153889 Budapest MTI in English 1312 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31, 1989 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The new round of talks between Hungary and the International Monetary Fund which opened on Monday, will probably run into next week. Currently both sides are comparing notes.

Hungarian specialists have given the IMF delegation a detailed description of the country's current economic situation up to the end of the year, as well as an outline of government economic policy for 1990. They are also studying a basic draft of the government's three-year programme, due to completion and parliamentary approval in the autumn. The government sees guarantees of external financing of the economy as a vital plank in the final programme and thus considers it essential that a new agreement be reached with the IMF as soon as possible.

However, as there is disagreement between the Hungarian government and the IMF delegation on a number of issues, the talks are likely to be lengthy.

The IMF will probably accept the reduced budget deficit of 21 billion forints (350 million USD) planned for the end of the year, cut from 35 billion at the end of July. However, the state of the current account and the withdrawal of excess liquidity from the economy are issues that are likely to draw much debate.

At the previous talks the IMF insisted that Hungary reduce the convertible current account deficit to 600 million dollars by the end of the year. Now it seems that the deificit will work out to something like 900 million dollars, owing primarily to heavier than anticipated spending on visits abroad by Hungarian citizens, scuttling any chance of meeting the IMF requirement.

As to the withdrawal of excess liquidity, the IMF wants the government to adopt a more rigorous financial policy than it is currently prepared to do. The Hungarians fear that they may damage the newly emerging market economy by putting at risk the daily operation of companies.

Bad company debts owed to each other and to banks amount to 60-80 billion forints (about 1.2 billion USD) already and constitute a barrier to the free flow of business. Now that the Hungarian financial administration has decided that the National Bank of Hungary should raise the rate on commercial banks' reserve funds by 3 percent, to be followed by a squeeze on refinancing credit facilities in the fourth quarter of the year.

Nyers Gives Interview to REUTERS on Economy

LD3108195789 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party], gave an interview to REUTERS on Thursday. The interview focussed on his opinion of the economic situation of Hungary, the transformation of the economic structure and the country's foreign relations.

FSZDL Press Briefing on Economy, Property

LD3108223589 Budapest MTI in English 1927 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—At its Thursday press conference, the Democratic League of Independent Trade Unions (FSZDL) announced that according to the standpoint of the organization the presence of parties in the working place would impede both the economy and the representation of the interests of workers. Therefore, they demand that no party be allowed to operate in the working place.

In its position passed on the question of trade union property, the FSZDL maintains that the property handled by SZOT and its affiliated trade unions is partly owned by the trade union membership and is partly of obscure origin and legal standing. Therefore, they propose the immediate seizure of trade union property and the preparation of a detailed inventory with a view to publication. They added that the league did not want the property, but wishes the property of organized workers to remain intact and even expand.

They announced that the Hungarian independent trade unions will be organizers of the second session of the conference of European trade unionists in the autumn. The FSZDL is to send a delegation to the Congress of the World Confederation of Labour to be held in the capital of Venezuela in November. They are also to send delegates to the Washington congress of the American AFL-CIO in November.

Nyers, Straub, Nemeth Meet Envoy to Egypt

LD3108170689 Budapest MTI in English 1533 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI)—Rezso Nyers, president of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party/MSZMP], F. Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council, Miklos Nemeth, president of the Council of Ministers, and Matyas Szuros, speaker of Parliament, met Zoltan Pereszlenyi, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is to leave for his post in a few days' time.

Walesa Begins Trade Union Visit to FRG

LD0509152989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] At the invitation of the West German trade unions, Lech Walesa has arrived in the FRG. The agenda for his stay, besides talks with West German trade unionists and participation in their congress, also envisages meetings with the FRG president, the chancellor, and other government officials, as well as meetings with industrialists and workers.

Dusseldorf is the first stop in Lech Walesa's visit.

PAP Report

LD0509231889 Warsaw PAP in English 2135 GMT 5 Sep 89

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, Sept. 5—Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa arrived here today for a four-day visit at the invitation from the West German Trade Union Council DGB. Walesa is accompanied by a six-strong delegation, with Solidarnosc economic adviser Professor Witold Trzeciakowski and head of the Lower-Silesia Solidarnosc chapter Wladyslaw Frasyniuk.

This is the second visit by a Solidarnosc delegation to the FRG since the union was set up but the first one Lech Walesa has paid to this country.

Greeting the Polish visitors in Duesseldorf, DGB President Ernst Breit voiced satisfaction at the fact that the FRG was the first foreign country to be visited by Lech Walesa after the recent big political transformations in Poland.

On the first day of its FRG visit, the Polish delegation dined at the DGB main board residence and Lech Walesa talked with minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia Johannes Rau who is SPD vice-president. Rau also gave a reception in honour of the Polish visitor. After the meeting with Rau, Walesa talked with CDU [Christian Democratic Union] President of this Land Norbert Bluem who is minister of labour and social affairs.

Later on, Walesa told newsmen that he presented to President Rau a list of 16 projects to be implemented in Gdansk with the potential participation of West German companies. He said that good business could be made in Poland. "We do not want gifts, we offer you business," he stressed. Rau said that Walesa's proposals would be examined within the coming four to six weeks.

In the evening, the DGB main board gave a reception in honour of the Polish delegation. In a toast delivered at the meeting, Ernst Breit voiced satisfaction at the tightening of contacts between trade unions of the two countries and sharply criticized those Bonn politicians who make up border problems. He also criticized the Federal Government's delaying the finalizing of an agreement with Poland.

Breit called it "regrettable" that no reconciliation gestures were made at Westerplatte on the 50th anniversary of the September [sentence as received]. "Instead of this," he added, "certain German politicians tried to expose what divides us and discuss past borders as if they could ever become real."

"On behalf of the German Trade Union movement I reiterate my statement: Like every nation, the Polish people have the right to live in the borders secured and guaranteed by every member of the European Community. Lawyers' discussions on Reich's borders from 1937 are artificial, needless and harmful," he said.

In response to the toast, Walesa said: "We are witnessing the closing of one epoch and the opening of another one. This raises our great hopes. But at the same time, this brings up numerous new problems. For the first time after the war we feel that our business will depend solely on us. For the first time we have Prime Minister Mazowiecki's government which is backed by the majority of the people. This government is facing extremely difficult tasks but because of this support, it will be able to cope with them.

"The fact that we have such a government is important not only because of our home affairs. This also creates possibilities for new contacts with other countries, especially with our close and remote neighbours. I think that the people will now have more say in these contacts than before. I attach great importance to such an opening of Poland to the world, to our neighbours.

"Much is to be still done in the Polish-German relations. I think however that to an ever greater extent this would mean efforts to build a better future for our neighbourhood and not to overcome the past," Walesa opined.

The program of Lech Walesa's visit envisages talks with leading politicians of the FRG, meetings with industrialists, church circles and further trade union contacts.

PZPR's Wiatr in Bonn for Talks, Ceremonies

LD0109212589 Warsaw PAP in English 2049 GMT 1 Sep 89

[By PAP Correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, Sept 1—PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Secretary and Sejm Deputy Slawomir Wiatr arrived in the FRG today for a visit to last several days.

The program of the visit, apart from numerous ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two, also envisages political talks both with representatives of the Land Government of Northern Rhine-Westphalia and of Bonn.

Von Weizsaecker Sends Message to Jaruzelski

AU3108141589 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 89 p 1

[Report by Bonn correspondent Daniel Lulinski: "Message From the FRG President to the PPR President: A Chance for Cooperation on the Basis of an Inviolability of Poland's Borders"]

[Text] On Monday the FRG Presidential Office released a 6-page message from FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker to Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], marking the 50th anniversary of the German attack on Poland and the outbreak of World War II.

The FRG president's message is in response to the one sent by the PPR president on 4 August. The focal point of the message from the FRG head of state is the statement that, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the 1970 treaty, the FRG is making no territorial claims against Poland today, and will not do so in the future.

As has so often happened before, President von Weizsaecker, recognized as a moral authority not only in the FRG, but also abroad, has come up with an initiative for the FRG's difficult political, moral, and historical situation. The FRG head of state's message to Wojciech Jaruzelski is the clearest morally and historically-motivated expression from any key FRG representative so far of a desire to develop comprehensive and peaceful cooperation with Poland on the basis of the objective conclusions provided by World War II, the principle of the inviolability of Poland's western border, the 7 December 1970 FRG-PPR treaty, and the CSCE decisions.

Richard von Weizsaecker regards this message as an opportunity to address the Polish people on the 50th anniversary of the German attack on Poland.

Party Daily Welcomes Weizsaecker Message

AU0609095889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Sep 89 p 9

[Commentary by Witold Koski: "In the Right Direction"]

[Text] The right words at the right time—that is the most succinct way in which one can describe the timing and content of the message sent by the FRG president, Richard von Weizsaecker to President Wojciech Jaruzelski. The message comes at a time when ceremonies are taking place in Poland and all over the world to mark the 50th anniversary of Hitler's invasion of our country, an invasion that started the most terrible war in the history of mankind. The message comes from the right place and is addressed to the right person. Hitler's Germany began the war, and its aim was the complete destruction of Poland. President von Weizsaecker's message confirms the historical truth of this.

It is no longer solely a question of history. Von Weizsaecker is well known in Poland for his numerous statements against war and his efforts to effect the normalization of and an improvement in relations with Poland, as well as to promote the development of cooperation throughout Europe. He remains faithful to his ideals. In his letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski he wrote: "Just as half a century ago Europe was drawn into a murderous war as a result of the attack on Poland, so today the Poles and the Germans can, thanks to mutual understanding, bring the whole of Europe closer to a free and peaceful future."

I think that Poles share this view, and this is borne out by the disarmament plans that they have introduced into European relations and by their readiness and desire to engage in cooperation in every area. This is further borne out by the way in which the Poles are developing friendly cooperation with the GDR and their belief that the normalization of relations with the FRG could proceed more quickly and be more comprehensive.

The appropriate conditions for this were created by the treaty of 7 December 1970. These conditions are: recognition of existing borders, which was affirmed by President von Weizsaecker, as well as the sovereignty of all the states of Europe, which was reflected in the CSCE Final Act.

However, facts not declarations are the most important factor determining success in relations between states, and the Poles feel that there continues to be a lack of them. This is not, of course, a question of various interpretations of history, although such interpretations also bear a significant moral dimension for the Poles. For example, in his letter President von Weizsaecker places the suffering of the Poles and the other people who were the victims of Hitler's aggression on the same plane as that of the Germans. Of course, one can and must agree with Weizsaecker in that all human suffering is equally painful. However, it should never be forgotten that the suffering endured by the Poles and other Europeans was the direct consequence of aggression and the fascist program of genocide, whereas the misfortunes experienced by the Germans were initiated by their own actions. So, one cannot equate the victim with the perpetrator, even if history subsequently punishes the latter. The victim must have the right to compensation and the right to be remembered.

Inconsistency with respect to words and deeds also applies to the question of compensation, now that we have mentioned it. President von Weizsaecker does not say this, but Chancellor Adenauer's "testament" indicates that he felt that there was a historic necessity to settle this issue in developing relations with France, Israel, and Poland. In terms of the Adenauer triangle, Poland remains an unresolved problem. It may be that lengthy wrangling in Bonn is the only reason for this.

The need for deeds also applies to broader issues. We do not have a border with the FRG. We are separated by the

GDR, and this problem is completely nonexistent in our relations with the GDR. As for the FRG, apart from President von Weizsaecker's clear position, the recent statements by Chancellor Kohl and Vice Chancellor Genscher, declarations issued by the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Green Party, as well as certain obvious documents, there are also numerous examples that give rise to doubts. It is not a question of the blustering statements made by this or that group of revisionists from one of the expellees associations or the presence of representatives of the Bonn authorities at events organized by these associations. However, what must interest Poles and be of concern to them is that members of the FRG Government attending these exuberantly nationalistic events permit themselves to indulge in fantasies about Germany within its 1937 borders. They do this by citing items of legislation that allow for alternative interpretations of agreements that are binding on both sides. So, for the sake of confirming facts, the FRG authorities could introduce legislative amendments that would eliminate all such ambiguities.

According to some Bonn statements, this cannot be done for domestic reasons. It cannot be done if the advocates of cooperation with Poland are to bring influence to bear on those rightwing circles that want both cooperation and the satisfaction of their geopolitical visions of Germany's future. However, this is a feeble argument from the viewpoint of international relations, and one that does not, in any case, boost Poles' confidence. It is widely believed in Poland and the GDR that the FRG can play an enormous role in building the Europe of the future only if it respects political and territorial realities and applies a single criterion in its relations with all its partners in dialogue and cooperation. I think that this belief that is not confined to the Poles or the GDR Germans.

The postponement of the visit to Warsaw by the leaders of the FRG has caused quite a furor in Bonn. One would have thought that the September anniversary would have been a good occasion on which to pay such a visit and establish a new fact in relations between the FRG and Poland. Meanwhile, we have only received the fine letter from President von Weizsaecker. That is all right. However, I do not think that we can agree with Chancellor Kohl, who cited a lack of political stability in Poland as the reason for the postponement of his visit. In reality, the situation is rather different. There never has been any ambiguity in Poland on the subject of the question of relations with the FRG, and there is no such ambiguity today, as is borne out by the statement that Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki made during his news conference. Bonn, not Warsaw, is the place where there may be a lack of stability on this issue, one that manifests itself in the desire to court the radical, Republican right. So, this is not a Polish affair.

President von Weizsaecker's message has been deemed a step in the right direction in Poland. So, all that remains now is for the message to be affirmed in the form of facts that are needed by us, the FRG, and Europe.

W. Berlin Mayor Criticizes Kohl for Not Coming

LD0209153389 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] The mayor of West Berlin, Walter Momper, who is taking part in the conference of cities of peace, sharply criticized Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsaecker, during a meeting with journalists, for not coming to Poland for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the German attack on our country.

Walter Momper stated that this attitude is like burying one's head in the sand, and expressed regret that only representatives of the Social Democrats and the Green Party had taken part in the commemoration of the anniversary.

The mayor of West Berlin expressed the hope that Chancellor Kohl would come to Poland before the year was out, which would pave the way for a similar visit by President von Weizsaecker.

Kubasiewicz Meets West Berlin Mayor

LD0109195889 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1—Political Bureau member, first secretary of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Warsaw Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz received here today governing mayor of West Berlin, chairman of West Berlin SPD Walter Momper, now in Warsaw for ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two.

The two discussed reforms now underway in Poland and the PUWP's role in their implementation.

Walter Momper expressed readiness for further expansion of direct contacts between West Berlin and Warsaw, especially concrete mutual cooperation between economic units and in tourism. Both sides stressed that economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two cities may bring mutual benefit.

FRG Chancellor Kohl Telephones Mazowiecki

LD3108192189 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31—Polish Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki talked by telephone with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War Two.

During the conversation, held at Kohl's initiative, the two discussed prospects of the development of Polish-German relations.

Helmut Kohl conveyed to Tadeusz Mazowiecki cordial wishes and congratulations in connection with the taking over by him the post of prime minister.

The Bonn office of press and information said today that the talk had a "very friendly character." The office also said that "Chancellor Kohl stressed at the beginning of the talk that he deliberately chose for this talk the eve of September 1 to which both nations go back with their memory, for World War Two started from the invasion of Poland. Chancellor Kohl stressed the special responsibility of the generation, which was the living witness of that war, that such thing could not happen again."

The Polish premier briefly informed Chancellor Kohl on the situation in Poland, especially on economic difficulties which face his government. The chancellor arranged with the premier that talks of plenipotentiaries of both heads of governments will be resumed in Warsaw in mid-September.

Mazowiecki To Propose Government 7 September

AU0609112889 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 6 (AFP)—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki will put his government list to the parliamentary speaker Thursday, starting off a process expected to end Tuesday with a vote in the Diet, informed sources said.

The proposed government handed to speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz will be made up of 23 ministers, five of them without portfolio, the sources said.

Between Thursday and Saturday each candidate minister will go before a parliamentary commission empowered to veto the appointments.

Poland's Communist Party would be offered four ministries, a close aide to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said Wednesday.

Leszek Kaczynski told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Polish United Workers Party (communist) had been offered the Transport and Communications portfolio as well as the expected Defence Ministry and Interior Ministry. He did not reveal the fourth ministry.

The party's Central Committee ideology chief, Slawomir Wiatr, had said Tuesday that the communists would hold six ministries, adding foreign affairs and culture to the above. The party would also take the deputy premiership, he said.

The Solidarity daily GAZETA reported that the Peasant's Party (ZSL) has also been offered four ministries: agriculture, health, justice and environment.

The Democratic Party (SD) would have three ministries, including domestic trade and a deputy premier's post.

If the Communists take four ministries the three-group parliamentary coalition—Solidarity, ZSL and SD—would hold 14 full portfolios, seven of which would be held by Solidarity.

Rural Solidarity, a farmer's splinter of the main union movement, has warned that if it is not attributed a deputy prime ministership and several posts of junior minister, it will not take part in the new government. "We will vote for the new government (in parliament) but will be keep out of its activities," the group's president Jozef Slisz said.

GAZETa noted that the new government would not be the one Poles have "dreamed" of, but rather the "result of multiple concessions".

The cabinet would nonetheless be made up of "competent people", to the exclusion of those "politically compromised...and barely credible".

"That means that every one of the political forces represented in the government will have to give of their best, because this time we are condemned to succeed," GAZETA said.

Mazowiecki Interview to TIME Reported

LD0609033389 Warsaw PAP in English 2357 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] New York, Sept. 5—In his interview carried in the latest issue of the TIME magazine, Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki said that his government needed time to succeed whereas Poles are extremely irritated by shortages of goods and high prices and expect immediate results.

The premier added that Poland urgently needed Western aid and cited a Polish proverb which says that the quick help is worth its double. We first of all need quick moves to alleviate the repayment of Polish debt and then economic assistance in specific areas to boost the economic development of the country, he said.

Poland is not looking forward to immediate aid programme alone but also expects long-term economic ties. In the premier's opinion partnership with Poland can become favourable for the West in the future.

Mazowiecki said that within "Solidarnosc" there are groups which represent different interests and this must lead to the emergence of new parties. The premier described the process as something natural.

Premier Mazowiecki on Need for Western Aid

LD0309231289 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 3 Sep 89 p. 11

["Poles 'Need Hope and Help Now,'" by Nicholas Bethell in Warsaw]

[Text] impeccable in his dark suit and well-clipped English accent, Ryszard Woytkowski has been chief de cabinet to Poland's past three Communist prime ministers. He has, one must assume, impeccable Communist

credentials. And yet he was the one who was kind enough to drive me to the impressive palace of offices in Warsaw last week.

He is soldiering on in his present post. He is one of those Communist lions who are ready, or so they say, not only to lie down with the Solidarity lamb, but also to take orders from him.

He reminded me of our top mandarin, Sir Robin Butler, who worked loyally in Mr Health's office up to February 1974, then carried on with equal loyalty as private secretary to Mr Wilson.

"We are not making the mistake that the Afghan Mujanidin made," Solidarity's parliamentary leader, Broneslaw Geremek, explained.

"They offered the Communists nothing. The Kabul government were all going to lose their jobs, maybe their lives. So there was nothing for them to do but fight on.

"We want to change the fundamentals of Polish society. But without bloodshed."

Prime Minister Tadedusz Mazowiecki is known for his inner strength and fierce devotion to Lech Walesa, who chose him for office, in preference to more brilliant rivals, for his capacity for hard work and quick decision-taking.

Over morning coffee and grapefruit juice he told me: "The response from the West has been good so far. I highly value the good wishes sent by Mrs Thatcher.

"But this is really the moment when Poland needs the West's help, not as an act of charity, but so that we can enter a new phase of doing business together."

The Prime Minister answered questions about the Herculean task facing him:

Q. Is there any disappointment in Poland over the slowness of the Western reaction to the new government?

My main job now is finding people for the new government, so I cannot tell if there is disappointment among the people, for instance over the slow arrival of European community food surpluses. Public opinion may not be too familiar with the detail of it all, but they do think that certain thresholds had been crossed and they may be disappointed if it turns out that they have not.

They face a very difficult period as we try to reform the Polish economy into a free market economy. The people need hope." [quotation mark as published]

Q. But how can you make the transition to a free market economy when the whole government machine is dominated by Communists? Will they not resist this process?

I do take this resistance into account. Even Communist prime ministers did. But I think the goal can be achieved, because many of these officials will, from now on, readajust themselves by thinking in terms of the state, not of the party.

Anyway, it is not so simple. The opposition (sic) does not have the people to replace all these party men, but I would like to promote some of those in that great national pool who until now have had no access to administrative ranks.

We would thus slowly create a "civil service" (He used the English term.) And then a change of prime minister would not mean that the entire state had to be reshaped.

I do reckon on some resistance. But I have told them that I expect competence and loyalty from all of them.

Q. They must obey their instructions, must they not? A. civil servant should take instructions?

Exactly. The establishment of a free market economy means moving away from a situation where everything was decided by clerks. Managers should take decisions too, not just civil servants. So it will be a difficult path, but I think that with responsible deeds we will show the West we are going in the right direction.

Q. When you say that a majority of these officials will readjust to..?

I am not sure that it would be a majority...

Q. It seems to imply that there are some who would not be able to readjust?

Then we will change them.

Q. When I was in Gdansk, I met Mrs Barbara Johnson and she told me about her plans to buy the shipyard. Is this the type of joint venture that you would favour for the whole of Poland?

Yes, of course. And I understand that Mr Walesa has several other proposals of this type that he is putting together in Gdansk province.

Q. You think that the principle is a good one. Western investment and some Western management employing a Polish workforce?

Yes.

Q. And it does not worry you that a majority holding in such an important Polish enterprise should pass into foreign hands?

I am in the middle of talks and discussions with various Polish economists and we have yet to lay down the ground rules for cases such as this. I would most like to find, a Polish Ludwig Erhard (who engineered Germany's post-war boom); but it is not so easy. And I would like this person to answer your last question.

We are on the threshold of establishing our programme and I know we must act fast, because I know that only at this precise moment will I be able to count on public approval.

I would like to act in such a way that, even if there is no immediate improvement, we can set a process in motion that will release enterpreneurship at the grass roots, so that people get the impression that something is happening, even if their bellies are not being filled at once.

Then things may start working.

As I found out over lunch at St Bridget's vicarage in Gdansk, the famous shipyard is one of the first things that will start to work.

Mrs Barbara Johnson, Polish-born billionairess widow of the man who made the baby powder, told me she is proposing to put $100 million of her own money into it and so acquire a 55 per cent share.

"It is not charity. It is business. The more money I make out of the shipyard, the more I will have to give to charity."

The place where Walesa once worked will be a pilot project for privatisation.

"The state owns 90 per cent of Polish industry," said Mr Walesa. "It means that for two generations we have been pushed into a wrong way of thinking. And our pockets are empty.

"Our farmers are getting their corn in with pitchforks and horse-drawn carts," he went on. "It's a disaster for us and very bad for you. If we had an economy, we could be buying your combine harvesters."

Lunch was over. Mr Walesa and Mrs Johnson went out on to the vicarage steps. A crowd of about 3,000 cheered.

Some Westerners felt that a government of academics and writers cannot save Poland from bankruptcy or even from a Stalinist counter-attack.

They underrestimate, I think, the Solidarity leaders' determination and political skill. They may just be good enough, if we help them to help themselves, to stop Poland's present rapid descent into a subworld of misery and chaos.

Mr Mazowiecki yesterday bowed to Communist demands for more than two posts in the cabinet.

Mazowiecki Meets Walesa, Gdansk Bishop

LD0109225589 Warsaw PAP in English 2141 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, on a visit to Gdansk today, met with Chairman of "Solidarnosc" Lech Walesa and held a long discussion with him.

The prime minister also met with ordinary bishop of the Gdansk Diocese Tadeusz Goclowski.

Premier Mazowiecki Receives Mayor of Grenoble

LD0209190389 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 2—Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received here today Mayor of Grenoble Alain Carignon.

The guest conveyed to the premier a letter from former French president, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, and leaders of the Republican Party Francois Leotard and the Assembly for the Republican Alain Juppe.

Mazowiecki 31 Aug Statement for Polish TV

AU0509090989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 89 pp 1,2

[PAP report: "I Will Try To Form a Government as Quickly as Possible—Tadeusz Mazowiecki Statement for Polish TV"]

[Text] PAP—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met with journalists from the POLISH PRESS AGENCY and Polish Radio and Television on 31 August.

I promised the general public that I would keep them informed, he said, and I would like to tell them right now about the work connected with forming the government. As I have already said in one of my interviews, I wanted to form the government by the end of August, but this has turned out to be too early.

This is not because of any particular difficulty, even though forming a coalition government is of course not easy. It is because it requires rather more time, and I was kept busy during this time by other matters that I did not foresee. For example, I had to receive a great many foreign guests. Another reason why I could not form the government by the end of August was that Sejm procedures require at least three days of talks by Sejm commissions on the subject of individual candidates before I can appoint a government.

Therefore I would like to explain to the public why I could not keep to that deadline. However, I want to explain as quickly as possible, and I ask for your understanding. I know that people are waiting for this government to be formed quickly. But I also want people to understand that people are assuming very responsible tasks, and that the government has to be formed properly. I will do so as quickly as possible, and I am continuing my talks with all the deputies clubs, as various communiques have reported. Yesterday I had a very important talk with the president. These talks will continue.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that today is an important day. Tomorrow is the great historic and dramatic anniversary of 1 September. Today is also a

very important anniversary, the ninth anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords, a major anniversary for the process that we are continuing.

I hoped to be able to visit Gdansk, but very important state functions and talks made it impossible for me to go to Gdansk today. I had a telephone conversation with Chancellor Kohl 1 hour ago. However, I will be in Gdansk tomorrow morning, and will also attend the ceremonies at Westerplatte. Before that I would like to lay flowers at the Monument to the Fallen Dockers.

I greet very warmly all my friends from those days, with whom I spent that period under such dramatic yet fruitful circumstances. My thoughts are with them during today's ceremonies.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone for the huge amount of understanding and kindness that I am encountering. In particular, I would like to thank Mr. Jan Marianski from Jezow and Mrs. Anna Pasik from Lodz, who, apart from sending me wishes, also sent me money. The wishes are important, the money is modest. But it is not quantity that matters, but the intentions of those who sent me evidence of their understanding of the situation. I would like to thank them most sincerely. I am wondering what to do with the money, but have not been able to decide yet. I would like to thank everyone for their kindness, including for the wonderful cake I received from the firm Blikle today. I greet everyone warmly.

Premier Mazowiecki Receives Senator Reiff

LD0509170389 Warsaw PAP in English
1530 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki received today Senator Ryszard Reiff. The two discussed issues related to the formation of the government.

Mazowiecki Addresses 'Cities of Peace' Conference

AU0509120289 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
1-2 Sep 89 p 4

[Speech by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki at the "Cities of Peace" Conference in Warsaw on 1 September]

[Text] Mr Mayor, Madame Assistant UN Secretary General, Mr Chairman of the World Union of Cities of Peace, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my honor to welcome the participants of the Cities of Peace Conference. This is a special conference. It is being attended by representatives of the communities that experienced war, violence and suffering most painfully. These experiences seal the conference with the stamp of credibility and hope. The memory of war, still fresh in the minds of those whom it affected, is at the same time evidence of a desire for peace. It provides hope for a world free of violence.

We are meeting on a day that possesses the status of a symbol and warning. Fifty years ago, Poland was the target of an armed aggression. On two occasions, in 1939 and 1944, Warsaw undertook an unequal struggle to defend the sovereignty of the state, freedom of the people, and human dignity. Within its walls, soldiers of the Jewish ghetto struggled for the right to a dignified death.

Throughout the years of violence, not only during the war, Polish society shaped in itself spiritual values which now make it a partner who is particularly sensitive to the question of peace and to a respect for the deepest human values. Freedom, human and civil rights, solidarity in action for the common welfare—these are values without which there is no peace. When man is made subservient to ideology, this gives rise to systems such as the one that brought about the apocalypse of World War II.

We are taking part in important changes in Europe and the world. New hopes are coming into being. Never since World War II has there been such a chance as now for peace to become really permanent. Old dogmas are being rejected and the artificial barriers dividing people are collapsing.

We must respond to today's challenges. In tune with the values of humanitarianism, we should seize the new opportunities for dialogue between people. Fifty years after the war, a German, Russian, and Pole must shake hands with one another not only as a gesture towards the past, but also as a token of cooperation for the future of Europe.

We want to give a broader dimension to our Polish experience. We want to contribute toward the construction of a common European home in which there is no room for war, violence, and human harm, and where respect for the rights of man and peoples prevails.

I wish the participants of the Cities of Peace Conference that this conference may be an important voice for peace, freedom, and dialogue.

Jaruzelski, Mazowiecki Attend Concert

LD0209043189 Warsaw PAP in English
2333 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1—"We have gathered here in Warsaw to mark the first day of September 1939, the dark and ignominous day from before a half a century when Hitler invaded Poland and started the atrocious world war. Let it be the last one in the history of the world," with such words Leonard Bernstein greeted the audience in the great theatre here today and TV watchers in numerous countries.

Together with a number of other world-renowned artists Bernstein had answered the Polish TV's appeal to offer their art for expression of the idea of peace, brotherhood and conciliation.

The idea of the concert was also confirmed by a noble gesture of its participants who offered their fees for the UNICEF.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mikolaj Kozakiewicz and Tadeusz Mazowiecki attended the concert. Present were participants in the World Peace Prayer Day and in the general conference of the World Union of Cities for Peace.

PZPR CC To Meet After Cabinet Appointed

LD0109103989 Warsaw PAP in English 0942 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 1—"The 15th plenum of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] is to meet immediately after the new cabinet is appointed," PUWP CC Secretary Leszek Miller told a plenary session of the PUWP Lodz Committee August 30, the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU reported today.

Miller said that the Central Committee ought to assume an attitude towards prime minister's expose and adopt tasks for party organizations before the congress.

He did not rule out a possibility to convene the 15th plenum earlier—if prime minister's proposals were unsatisfactory and made it impossible for the PUWP to back a new government.

He also reilterated the need for PUWP's support for Mazowiecki's government though not at all costs.

Peasants Party Receives Four Ministerial Posts

LD0509203589 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Within the framework of consultative meetings concerned with the formation of the new cabinet, Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki met Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL], and Aleksandr Bentkowski, chairman of the ZSL Parliamentary Floor Group. Directly after the meeting, Roman Malinowski told reporters that the ZSL will receive four ministerial portfolios. Aleksander Bentkowski added that the ministries of agriculture and environmental protection and most probably the ministries of health and justice are certainly the ones involved.

Kozakiewicz 'To Receive' Government Line-Up

LD0509192489 Warsaw PAP in English 1748 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5—"I am to receive a full list of candidates for posts in the new government the soonest on Wednesday, September 6 and the latest on Thursday. Personally, I think that on Thursday," Sejm Speaker Mikolj Kozakiewicz told PAP.

Kozakiewicz explained that a certain change had taken place in agreement with the premier and he would receive a full list straight away, and not of individual candidates as was initially planned. He said:

"The date of the plenary session of the Sejm, planned to take place on September 12 has not changed so far, and we are talking in the afternoon on Tuesday. Its key and basically only point will be the expose of the premier and presentation of the proposed composition of the Council of Ministers, discussion on the statement of the premier and voting on the whole list of the new cabinet. In connection with this, I am convening all Sejm committees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and we expect that all candidates for government posts will go through hearings in respective committees during these three days. Surely then floor groups would hold meetings this coming Monday and the Sejm would hold a plenary session on Tuesday, as planned.

"I hope that no complications will surface in this respect," Kozakiewicz added.

"I far as I know, agreement has been principally reached as to the distribution of portfolios. Now it is a matter of agreeing on what these portfolios will be. It is not enough to say that some party will have, for example, four portfolios because it is also important what they will be.

"This is surely no easy matter in a really pluralistic and multi- party alignment," the Sejm speaker accentuated.

Geremek on Domestic Situation, FRG Relations

AU0509085789 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 3 Sep 89 pp 4, 7

[Interview with Bronislaw Geremek, leader of the Solidarity group in the Polish Parliament: "Poland in Favor of German Reunification"—date and place not given]

[Text] BILD AM SONNTAG: What is more important for Poland—more freedom and democracy, or enough food?

Geremek: Both are important. There is no freedom when you are short of butter, meat, soap. In this current situation we must urgently push material progress; there is no doubt about that.

BILD AM SONNTAG: Is the present government under your fellow Solidarity member Mazowiecki Poland's last chance?

Geremek: Not the last chance, but the chance for Poland!

BILD AM SONNTAG: How much time does the new government have?

Geremek: If the new government does not succeed in achieving tangible success, and if it does not succeed in fulfilling hopes and improving the people's everyday situation, this would be the end for Poland.

BILD AM SONNTAG: And then?

Geremek: Then everything could be possible: Chaos, civil war with all its terrible consequences—not only for Poland but also for the whole of Europe.

BILD AM SONNTAG: If Gorbachev fails in the Soviet Union, will the Solidarity government fail, too?

Geremek: The Polish revolution would be inconceivable without Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. However, we are perfectly aware that Gorbachev's policy is currently in great danger. The Soviet Union quite obviously is economically unsuccessful. Gorbachev has a very good image in Europe and the United States, but owing to the food shortage, this is not so in his own country. However, if Gorbachev were to experience a political collapse, we would have considerable difficulties, even though I do not expect an about-face. After all, Solidarity is older than Gorbachev's perestroyka.

BILD AM SONNTAG: Could Poland simply leave the Warsaw Pact?

Geremek: We do not at present have any such plan. We must accept that international obligations must be observed. However, we must develop the Pact. So far, it has primarily been aimed against its own members—take the invasion of the CSSR in 1968, for example. We cannot accept an alliance that considers itself a policeman against freedom and democracy. We hope very much that military alliances—meaning the Warsaw Pact in the East and NATO in the West—will soon become unnecessary.

BILD AM SONNTAG: Will there be a place for a communist party in a future Poland?

Geremek: There will be no place in a future Poland for a closed nomenklatura, for totalitarianism of the communists. If the Communist Party succeeds in transferring its structure into a democratic system it can have a place in the future Poland. It is us, the Solidarity people, who give the Communist Party a chance of survival. However, the Communist Party has 1 or 2 years, but no more.

BILD AM SONNTAG: Do you hate the Communists?

Geremek: I hate neither the Germans nor the Russians nor the Communists. What I am interested in is the question of how we can all live in this Europe.

BILD AM SONNTAG: What do you expect of the Federal Republic?

Geremek: To begin with, I expect understanding for the Polish situation. I have the impression that West Germany concentrates too much on the Soviet Union. However, Europe's future depends on the result of experiences in Hungary and Poland. In addition, I expect West Germany, being the richest European country, to accept its role in shaping Europe, and to give Poland financial support. Give democracy a chance. Let us not pay for the things for which the former regime is responsible. However, I sometimes have the impression that the West Germans prefer to give their credits to totalitarian regimes that they consider stable. Invest now! Invest in Polish democracy! You will make rich profits!

BILD AM SONNTAG: Should Germany be reunified? Or would you be afraid of our reunification?

Geremek: I belong to a nation that was divided for many years or did not even have a state. I think that Germany should be reunified. However, this is primarily a German problem. I think that a free Europe will bring about a solution to the German problem. However, there must be a guarantee that a reunified Germany does not represent a danger to any other country. However, I say first of all that the Germans have a right to reunification.

Commentary on Geremek Criticism of Foreign Policy

AU0509083089 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 89 p 2

[Commentary signed "MC": "Facts Are What Count"]

[Excerpts] Discussing the allocation of ministerial portfolios in an interview that appeared in yesterday's [30 August] GAZETA WYBORCZA, Prof Boleslaw Geremek, head of the Citizens Parliamentary Club, slammed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the possibility that the ministry would remain in the hands of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. He said: "The experiences of Polish foreign policy—especially the recent conflict with the GDR concerning Baltic territorial waters and the access to Swinoujscie, go to show that the PZPR monopoly is not in the national interest." [passage omitted]

Did the Polish foreign service do everything possible to settle the Pomeranian Bay dispute quickly and to our advantage? I do not intend to flatter anyone, but if I were to do so, then the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would not be the sole recipient of my praise, as it was not the only side involved in the negotiations, but I am convinced that Prof Geremek advanced the least cogent argument in his statement.

The dispute could have dragged on for a good many years! I repeat that under international law, the GDR side did have certain arguments in its favor. It could have dragged on if only because after the dispute had in a sense peaked, there was something of a truce that saw neither side incur any losses nor gain any economic advantages. The only effect that this had was that it prompted a great flurry of propaganda.

The solution that was agreed on undoubtedly benefits us economically and was the result of a clear political concession on the part of the GDR. That is the truth. I am convinced that the GDR authorities would not have yielded an inch if the Polish negotiators had represented some other, and I have no misgivings about putting it this way, present-day Polish political force. Had it not been for the political decision made by Erich Honecker, the dispute would still have been unresolved today, and

there would have been little likelihood of it being settled speedily! Any attempt at producing some more radical moves on our part would have been foiled by well-aimed ripostes that had, more importantly, the backing of international law.

The economic dispute over the Pomeranian Bay is over, and we have gained the maximum economic benefits and did not lose anything when it was in progress. At any rate, that is how the outcome of the Pomeranian issue is viewed abroad, by the Swiss and the FRG press, for example. Anyone who speaks on the subject of Polish foreign policy should be familiar with all of this. Facts are what count. They cannot be interpreted arbitrarily in wrangling over ministerial posts.

Walesa Meets Democratic Party Leader

LD0109195289 Warsaw PAP in English 1550 GMT 1 Sep

[Text] Gdansk, Sept. 1—Lech Walesa met Chairman of the Democratic Party CC [Central Committee] Jerzy Jozwiak here today.

The meeting was linked to the process of formation of a coalition government and both sides said it was necessary to speed up steps to strengthen the coalition. Time passes and the coalition that forms a government must be strong and integrated enough to form an effective government of all Poles.

Orzechowski on Party Sejm Group, Constitution

LD3108133389 Warsaw PAP in English 1211 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31—TRYBUNA LUDU today carries an interview with PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] Political Bureau member and leader of the PUWP Sejm Floor Group Marian Orzechowski.

Speaking about this floor group, Orzechowski said:

"The group is differentiated and multi-coloured. There is a group of deputies who thought and perhaps continue to think that the PUWP Sejm group as such defends not the interests of the state, the nation, the party as a whole, the ideas and values of democratic and humanistic socialism but rather the interests of certain leading groups and apparatuses, and that Sejm group is manipulated by these apparatuses.

"At the same time, a much greater group of deputies are dissatisfied with the pace of changes in the party and think that still more is said than done. They are critical of the fact that we as a party are not vigorous enough and that we still allow ourselves to be taken by surprise and outdistanced. I well understand all these fears and concerns and unfortunately there is much point in this. But I do not agree with a view that the best remedy to this is leaving the group, setting up the 'PUWP-II' Sejm group or switching over to 'independence.' And such is also an opinion of the overwhelming majority of the group and that is why we invariably are and want to be together."

Discussing an initiative by fifteen PUWP deputies to cross out the provision on the PUWP leading role out of the constitution, Orzechowski said:

"The question has existed and been alive in the party for a long time - I think that since the 9th congress. The point No 1 of Article No 3 of the Polish constitution is dead and does not reflect political reality and the real situation of our party. Its role in society does not stem from legal provisions but from the degree of social support and confidence. And after June 4 nobody can any longer have doubts about what this confidence now is.

"The anachronism of this provision is obvious and it happened well that it was we rather than somebody else who forwarded this initiative," Orzechowski said.

Lech Walesa Speaks at Gdansk Ceremonies

LD3108194289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] The culminating ceremonies of the August days, organized on the anniversary of the signing of the August agreements in 1980, began with a concert by the brass bands of shipyard workers and miners before the monument to the fallen shipyard workers in Gdansk. [passage omitted]

During the ceremony, Lech Walesa's guest Jan Nowak-Jezioranski made a speech. [passage omitted]

Lech Walesa then spoke. He said, among other things:

[Begin Walesa recording] We want to have a government that is really capable of changing Poland, a government that will really be responsible to Solidarity and its allies, to the nation. It is our duty today to make sure that this is really so and that we are not disappointed. There have been too many disappointments already. Nine years after that August we are facing a greater opportunity. May it fulfil itself. Remember that the nation always has the final say: that of ordinary people. It is difficult today and difficult months await us, but we must have faith that things can be better in Poland. A great deal can be done today for Poland and for ourselves. We are entering a new era. It depends on us when we will be able to say that Poland is a free, democratic, and prosperous country. [End recording]

[Correspondent] After these speeches there was a wreath-laying ceremony at the foot of the monument and the dedication of commemorative tablets. Next, a mass celebrated by Gdansk diocese ordinary, Bishop Tadeusz Goclowski, began at the monument to fallen shipyard workers.

Solidarity Committee Member on Future of Europa

AU0409113889 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG German 1 Sep 89 p 55

[Article by Stanislaw Stomma, senior chairman and member of the "Solidarity Citizens Committee": "The New Western Europe Became the Promised Land"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] After World War II, Western Europe surprised the world. It began to develop peacefully in a democratic direction. It was shown that parliamentary democracy can adopt constructive forms. Even more: The principles of European solidarity also started to gain concrete shape. In Western Europe the conviction gained ground that internal conflicts do more harm than good and should therefore be eliminated, even if one has to tolerate unpleasant situations, such as in South Tirol. These changes also included West Germany. The FRG is a completely democratic state, which grants freedom and prosperity, like other states which form the so-called leading seven of the northern hemisphere. It is no wonder that this new Western Europe, which is to gain shape in an integrated unity in 1992, becomes the Promised Land for many countries in the world. The societies of the socialist countries of eastern and central Europe and—and this is particularly important—the big reform movement, which Gorbachev has initiated in the Soviet Union are moving toward it. The collapse of Stalin-type real socialism is complete. In the "real socialist" camp this creates a dynamism the consequences of which are practically unpredictable.

For us Poles the following is the vital question: In which Europe will we live? Should the sphere of effect of the principles that are recognized as European, democratic, and pluralistic be expanded? Or should we go backward? Then the division between Eastern and Western Europe would be exacerbated and elements of the cold war would return. For us in Poland this would mean an inhibition of the process of democratization and an increase in nationalist trends.

New Doubts

However, doubt might arise not only because of the situation within the socialist camp. Disquieting phenomena can also be noted in the West.

The election successes of the extreme, nationalist right (Republicans) are a great surprise and can cause disquiet. Which motives can citizens in the state of freedom and prosperity have to support nationalist conflicts? In struggling for the return to Europe in Poland, we therefore have to ask: What will the Europe of the 21st century be like? Will the currently strong democratic and pluralistic trends do not collapse, will the idea of European solidarity not be weakened again?

Solidarity Says TV Must Serve Society

AU0409135989 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 29 Aug 89 p 8

[Kazimierz Zorawski article: "Our Premier, Our Television"]

[Text] If our premier and his coalition government are to be successful, the television service must also be ours. Society's judgment on this government's endeavors will not be based solely on the respective importance of each ministerial portfolio, or on any individual ministry's financial influence. Nor will it only be based on the range and quality of goods available in shop windows. It will also and in an equal measure depend on the kind of television service we have. Leaving it in the hands of the current "owners" would be an unpardonable error. The communist party is our ally in the sense that at the present moment it is in the party's interest to get the country out of its ruinous situation. In the longer term the party's interests might not necessarily coincide with ours. Let us consider the television service not just from the point of view of the role it plays in bringing us our daily news, thus, only from the point of view of its propaganda value, which, admittedly, is immense; but let us also consider its value from the strategic angle, a point which may be even more important.

What do we mean by "our televison"? Do we mean television that belongs to "Solidarity," or the coalition government, or our premier, or the Sejm and Senate? In fact "ours" is no more and no less than "society's," that is, possibly under the control of the premier, or the government, or the Sejm. This is not the important part. What is more important is that this control should not mean that it would be at the disposal of the premier or the government, as this would lead to the danger that it would remain the same, or be very similar to the television service that we have at present. If television were to try and reflect the tendencies of all the parliamentary forces, this would not mean that it is pluralistic; it would mean that it is ineffective. Pluralism is intended to be a program, and not a means of governing. Here we will need a strong guiding hand.

It is not a question of someone from our ranks taking the place of Jerzy Urban. It is even less a question of putting a collection of coalitionary Urbans in the chairman's seat. It is a matter of replacing the television service we have at present, with a totally new service, one that would serve the people and not the ruling authority. A television service that would have a completely different attitude to information—a service that would seriously contribute to education, be thought provoking, and not mentally stultifying—a service that would feed healthy snobbery, and provide intelligent recreation. Thus a television service catering for the individual would replace a television service catering for for the masses.

The introduction of market mechanisms in the economy might last we or even months. The socialization of the television service ougth to be done immediately. The

tempo of changes in Poland will depend on this socialization—changes in social consciousness will lead to changes in the way the economy functions. If this new government continues to be presented, and perhaps even praised by those people who, whether in military or civilian dress, used to praise past governments, it may turn out that in the not so distant future our government of hopes will be subsumed into the presently existing political and informational system, and thus lose its tenuous credibility.

Report on Council of Ministers 30 August Session

AU0509075089 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 89 p 1

[PAP headline: "The Council of Ministers Meets: Higher Wages for the State Budget Sphere"]

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers met on 30 August under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Ireneusz Sekula.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution increasing funds for wages in the state budget sphere for the period from 1 January through 30 September 1989.

The resolution is an executive order for the law on funds for wages in the state budget sphere. The law describes the mechanism for linking wages in the state budget sphere—that is, in areas such as education, the arts, health care, social welfare, and the state administration—to wage levels in the material production sphere. Under the provisions of the law, the 1989 average wage levels in the state budget sphere are to be no less than 37 percent of average wages in the material production sphere. In view of the marked increase in wages in the material production sphere, it is necessary to increase funds for wage raises in the state budget sphere.

Raising wages in the state budget sphere for the first half of 1989 will take the form of a one-time payment at the beginning of September.

The Council of Ministers conducted a preliminary review of the proposed amendment to the law on higher education, which would, among other things, permit the registration of the Independent Association of University Students. The appropriate ministries were charged with the task of expeditiously framing new legal regulations.

The Council of Ministers adopted a decree allowing the voivodships of Olsztyn and Poznan to conduct experiments in the housing construction field. The purpose of these experiments is to promote higher productivity and halt the departure of workers from the construction industry.

PAP Receives Communique on Media Access

LD0609044589 Warsaw PAP in English 2353 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5—PAP has received a communique on mass media issued by a group of persons representing various opposition groupings such as Political Club 88, Democratic Centre, Political Thought Club "Dziekania", Confederation of Independent Poland, Labour Party, Polish Socialist Party and "Reform and Democracy".

The communique presents a stand on the access to the television, radio and mass-circulation press within the frames of the general socialising of these media. It reads as follows:

1. A new formula of the functioning of the television and radio should be introduced immediately, taking into account the participation of all democratic social and political forces.

2. It is necessary to immediately start a discussion on socialising the radio and television: we are ready to participate in such a discussion.

3. Taking into account immediate needs, the representatives of the democratic social and political forces should be introduced into the television and radio authorities already now.

4. A press council at the prime minister should be reconstructed on the same principles.

5. We consider the following as necessary moves on the road to the pluralistic press in Poland: to create legal, organisational and financial conditions for the development of a mass-circulation free press, including the socialising of the existing publishing and printing industry together with the system of distribution (particularly, it concerns the potential accumulated by the RSW [Worker's Cooperative Publishing House] "Prasa" publishers).

Jaruzelski Speaks on Eve of WWII Anniversary

AU0509091589 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 89 p 2

[Speech by President Wojciech Jaruzelski at an International Day of Prayer for Peace at Warsaw University on 31 August]

[Text] Greatly Esteemed Legate of His Holiness; Your Eminence the Primate; Your Eminences; Your Excellencies; and Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am profoundly convinced that the ceremony in which we are taking part, this solemn call for peace, bears an intention that is addressed to man.

The place and time of today's meeting bear particular significance. Half a century has elapsed since the outbreak of the most terrible war in history. This is the first country to have put up armed opposition, and thus become a victim of the cruel invader.

The war brought immeasurable losses to the Polish nation. Six million citizens of the Republic perished.

Laymen and clergymen, Catholics and Jews, Orthodox and Protestants, Muslims and nonbelievers died.

Today's meeting of distinguished representatives of various religions from many countries is a sincere sign of remembrance of those who lost their lives, health, and closest relatives in the war. It is a meaningful symbol of opposition to war and violence. It is a firm confirmation of the fact that the defense of the right to live in peace is a universal value that unites everyone, and that one cannot cease efforts to ensure that mankind never again falls into the abyss of war.

War destroys man and his material and spiritual achievements. But it is man who starts it. It is born within man, out of hatred, avarice, and chauvinism.

To oppose war means to oppose the evil inherent in the systems created by man and in the shortcomings of human nature.

Hence the need for dialogue, tolerance, and mutual respect. Hence the need to respect the sovereignty of states, every state's right to self-determination, and the principle of non-interference in their domestic affairs.

The point is that every single day should bring and strengthen peace, that spiritual life be harmonious, and that this life also form part of social ideals and international justice.

How valid are the words of ancient lay and religious thinkers who regarded peace as the natural basis for coexistence between nations, and war as an evil that is contrary to mankind's mission.

How close to us are the thoughts and deeds of those modern-day politicians, scholars, clergymen, and millions of ordinary people who, treading the path of the new thinking, wish to implement this humanitarian message in a world that is approaching the end of the 20th century.

How valuable are the teachings and tireless efforts of the Polish pope, His Holiness John Paul II. The ecumenical meetings and prayers for peace penetrate the hearts and minds of millions of people with their moral values. Just like Warsaw today, Assisi was the bold and creative continuation of the memorable "Pacem in Terris" encyclical by Pope John XXIII. This is a moral encouragement for mutual respect, permanent reconciliation, and the building of a successful future for Europe and the world.

The Polish People's Republic was and remains active in the international arena. Our numerous initiatives well serve the cause of peace.

Therefore we are particularly happy that such a morally authoritative voice is ringing out from Poland on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the barbaric aggression, and that this voice is carrying memories and a warning, and also a message of friendship, hope and trust which people need so much.

I wish wholeheartedly that this meeting will bring meaningful spiritual values and that it assumes the status of a symbolic bridge linking the east, west, north, and south of our continent.

Let nations accept a sign of peace from a resurrected city, the capital of our fatherland.

Jaruzelski Receives Visiting Foreign Delegations

LD0209194889 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 2—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today governmental delegations participating in the observances of the 50th anniversary of World War II outbreak.

Representatives of the four superpowers attended the meeting.

The Soviet side was represented by vice-minister of national defence, General Vladislav Sorokin, Marshal Oleg Losik, and Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov.

Secretary for Veterans' Affairs Edward Derwinski, Senator Paul Simon and Ambassador John Davis represented the American side while Minister of State for Armed Forces Archibald Hamilton, minister's of state Secretary Margaret Aldred and Ambassador Stephen Jeremy Barret attended the meeting on the British side. France was represented by Ambassador Claude Harel.

Nonaligned Movement Seen Facing 'Bell of Truth'

AU0609092889 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Sep 89 p 6

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Tough 'Modernization' "]

[Text] Although the 2-day talks by foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries have ended in a relatively trouble-free adoption of draft documents for the summit meeting that is starting on Monday, these talks herald a difficult debate over the future of the nonaligned movement. Yugoslavia's idea of "modernizing" this movement's principles of activity in line with new international conditions and relations is bound to cause heated discussion and argument. Virtually all members of this large informal group want to indulge in revival and modernization. However, the problem is that ideas about change differ from one country to another, sometimes very markedly.

For example, some participants of the Belgrade meeting consider it a heresy to abandon the long-cherished idea of the movement as a kind of monument, proud of its unity but increasingly ineffective in action. They reject Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe's idea of creating a permanent secretariat of the nonaligned countries and a fund to provide it with financial backing. The movement

is to remain a non-institutionalized institution, presenting lofty ideas rather than undertaking concrete activity.

However, it seems that this propaganda must end. If the Belgrade talks are meant to modernize this political leviathan, consisting of 102 member countries, then it is necessary to dispense with the myths that have created a false picture of the nonaligned movement, its influence on world events, and real significance. The bell of truth may toll at the Ninth Summit, and it will be up to the members countries themselves whether the movement will find itself a new place that corresponds to its aspirations and capabilities, or whether it will begin to collapse.

Rakowski Receives U.S. Senator Simon

LD0109205189 Warsaw PAP in English
1920 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1—PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party/PZPR] Central Committee First Secretary Mieczyslaw Rakowski received here today U.S. Senator Paul Simon and his wife.

The interlocutors discussed the development of Polish-American political and economic relations.

Senator Simon was acquainted with the current situation in Poland.

He expressed recognition for political and economic changes taking place here and stressed that peaceful and evolutionary processes were possible owing to the policy of agreement and dialogue, to which, according to the senator, Mieczyslaw Rakowski made a big personal contribution.

Mazowiecki Receives Geremek, Other Official

LD0309210289 Warsaw PAP in English
1552 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 3—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki today received Bronislaw Geremek, the chairman of the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group.

The premier also received Jan Nowak-Jezioranski, a leading official of the Polish American Congress, now on a visit to Poland.

PAP Cites Primakov on Role in Poland

LD0609045389 Warsaw PAP in English
2351 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] London, Sept. 5—"The forming of government is Poland's affair. Currently, we do not interfere in other states affairs. Let the Poles decide themselves what suits them more," said chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and head of the Soviet delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union's session Yevgeniy Primakov during a press conference here today.

Asked whether Poland's Government, led by a premier from "Solidarnosc" was not a problem for the Soviet Union as this might be an example for other countries to follow, Primakov said: "The most important for us are the problems connected with the development of our country."

When a newsman confronted the reaction of the Soviet authorities to the events in Poland with that to the events in the Baltic republics, Primakov stressed that Poland was a sovereign state while Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were federative republics of the USSR.

Gorbachev Message to Jaruzelski Cited

LD3108223289 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
2200 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a telegram to President Wojciech Jaruzelski in connection with the 50th anniversary of the invasion of Poland by Nazi Germany. In the telegram, Mikhail Gorbachev stated among other things that what predetermined the tragic development of the situation was that states threatened by Fascism and militarism were incapable of uniting and creating a system of common security. The building of lasting peace at the present time will still require much effort and goodwill, emphasized Mikhail Gorbachev. On behalf of the Soviet nation, I wish to express the conviction that the Soviet Union and Poland will continue to work together as allies and friends.

Israeli Labor Party Official Received

LD0109201689 Warsaw PAP in English
1732 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1: PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] Central Committee secretary Wlodzimierz Natorf recieved here today head of the Foreign Department of the Israel Labour Party Israel Gat who is in Poland at the invitation of the "NOWE DOGI" PUWP monthly.

Natorf and Gat discussed prospects for development of contacts between the two parties.

CSSR Leaders Congratulated on Anniversary

LD2808225489 Warsaw PAP in English
2210 GMT 28 Aug 89

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 28—Poland's President Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory cable to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Gustav Husak, to mark the 45th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, falling on August 29.

On the same occasion PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski sent a congratulatory cable to General Secretary of the CPCZ [Communist Party of Czechoslovakia] CC Milos Jakes.

The cables conveyed wishes to fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia of further successes in the socialist restructuring of their country and will to comprehensively develop fraternal ties of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

SFRY's Markovic Congratulates Mazowiecki

AU0409151889 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 89 p 7

[Message of congratulations from Ante Markovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, to Polish Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki on his appointment]

[Text]Tadeusz Mazowiecki, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Dear Sir! On your election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, I send, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations and wishes for success in your responsible post for the benefit of the friendly Polish people.

I take this opportunity to express my profound conviction that the traditional friendship and fruitful mutually advantageous cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland will continue to develop successfully and comprehensively, and will constantly consolidate in the interests of our peoples and our two countries, and for the sake of broad international cooperation and accord in Europe and the world.

Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY Assembly.

Jaruzelski Receives New Envoy to Vatican

LD0509083889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] President Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Jerzy Kuberski, the newly appointed ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Holy See.

Relations Established with Liechenstein

LD0509204989 Warsaw PAP in English 1804 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Vaduz, Sept.—Poland established diplomatic relations with the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Prince Hans Adam received Poland's Consul Wlodzimierz Lipinski at the Vaduz Castle.

Lipinski was also received by chief of government Hans Brunhart.

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PZPR's Rakowski on Socialist Development

AU0509130589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 89 pp 1,4

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, by Ivanka Khlebarova, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent: "PZPR Will Remain Guarantee of Poland's Socialist Development"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Khlebarova] Poland is obviously undergoing a complex period. How do you assess the present situation?

[Rakowski] Poland has undoubtedly entered the stage of the accelerated democratization of our sociopolitical and economic system. This is a road nobody has traveled until now. The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and all the leftist forces must go this road alone. Therefore, I think that this is a very interesting period. Of course, from both a political and economic point of view, the situation in which we find ourselves is not easy at all. The opposite is true. Many dangerous phenomena exist, which to a certain degree are a result of the erroneous economic policy that pursued during the past decades, and partly a result of the objective difficulties experienced by the Polish economy. I mean first of all the great foreign debt, which amounts to $39 billion. One cannot ignore certain subjective phenomena. Now we have fewer work hours per week than we had in the 1970's. Free Saturdays were introduced during a period of deep crisis. The wage increase demands also exacerbated the situation. These demands are being expressed through strikes. Every strike is dangerous not only from an economic, but also from a social point of view, because it negatively affects public discipline and creates a disparaging attitude toward work. The developments in the political scene are an important element of the entire situation.

As a result of the decisions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee and the "roundtable" talks, the opposition was legalized. During the elections for the Sejm and the Senate the opposition gained the support of a large part of society, which allowed it to obtain an important and essential place in Parliament. I do not want to describe the ideological streams that exist in the opposition, because this would require another special interview. However, one must not forget that the opposition is not

a uniform political organization. Undoubtedly, there is a radical right, a moderate right, and a part of the opposition that is close to the leftist forces. Consequently, today the Polish political spectrum is very diversified. We must be very careful and attentive before we venture a final judgment on the character of the opposition, because the political image of the opposition is being formed at the present moment.

When we talk about Poland we must take into consideration the great pressure that the West is applying to Poland. This pressure has a diversified character. I shall recall that on the one hand certain Western politicians support the reforms, which actually were initiated by the PZPR, while on the other the West actively supports the opposition.

[Khlebarova] What is the mood among the party members? Do you think that it is different from the mood 7 months ago?

[Rakowski] It is difficult to give a full and detailed answer to this question. That is so first of all because the political situation I described is in a state of flux, in a unstable state. The fronts of the struggle are not always clearly defined. We are in the first stage of forming the new political relations in Poland, in which Parliament will have a key role. The mood of the party members also depends on the environmen in which they act. In some circles it is better, in others—worse. However, I am convinced that our party understands ever more clearly that, if it is to win the confidence of the majority of the Polish society, it faces a difficult and complex struggle. This struggle that is being waged against the enemies of socialism, became a factor which unites the party members and creates a sense of the urgency of strengthening the unity of party ranks in the most positive sense of the word "urgency," and the awareness that we must relinquish political declarations, slogans, and lofty words, and advance toward an active defense of the achievements of socialism in Poland. The opposition denies the achievements of socialism and this gives rise to a sense of danger among the party members. In this case, this is a political factor, because they understand the necessity of beginning an attack.

I think that just a few months ago the mood of the party members was closely related to the hopes evoked by the "roundtable" talks. Almost all party members expected the talks to lead to social and public tranquility in Poland and establish partnership relations with all forces, and first of all, with the opposition. Those hopes are often being undermined in daily life by actions and statements of the opposition that have an aggressive character. I can say that the party members were disappointed to a certain degree. Perhaps this was a result of our excessive idealism. Life shows that except for the element of partnership, political relations are also characterized by elements of struggle.

[Khlebarova] How do you see the role of the PZPR today when there is a broad coalition government?

[Rakowski] Frankly, we are at the stage of forming our policy under the conditions of the forming of a broad coalition government. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the coalition consists of the opposition, the United Peasant Party, and the Democratic Party. We, the PZPR, do not participate in this broad coalition. However, we shall participate in the government. At the moment it is difficult for me to say what our comprehensive concept on the role of the PZPR under these conditions will be. However, I am convinced that we must have a loyal attitude toward this government and that we must support it in all issues related to the defense of the interests of the people and the state. We preserve our right to criticize all actions and enterprises of the government that in our opinion contradict the interests of socialism. We shall support, but we shall also criticize. However, the final line will be worked out at the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, and when we know what the program of the new government will be.

[Khlebarova] In your book "Time of Hopes and Disappointments" you said that optimism and confidence in the power of the party must be drawn from the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. What do you think is the present source of the party members' optimism and confidence?

[Rakowski] The program adopted by the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is very innovative and reformist. The circumstance that later developed in Poland prevented the total implementation of this program. The question of what the present sources of the party members' optimism and confidence are is very appropriate and has a crucial character. It is not easy to answer. The achievements of the last 45 years, the fundamental transformation of Poland's sociopolitical structure, the changes in education and culture, and the position that Poland has acquired in the world are the sources of optimism.

Today the past is not the main source from which we can draw confidence, hope, and optimism. The present remains, but as I said, it is very difficult and complex, and undoubtedly plays an important part in our reality. The results achieved by the party in the elections for the Sejm and the Senate play an important role in this reality. I think that the clearly determined line of the party on all issues that affect the Polish people can be a primary source of optimism. I mean the line that contains a determined and positive attitude toward the economic reforms. This line reminds one of the fact that the PZPR was the power that began the profound reforms that are now being implemented. The party cannot allow itself to be robbed of this clear achievement. I think that this also is and must be a source of optimism.

Strengthening party unity can be regarded as another factor giving rise to optimism. The development of discussions and debates related to the future of the party, which will be conducted at the 11th PZPR Congress, are

a third factor in developing the party members' optimism. The party masses are calling for this congress to be quickly convened and held. Today we can already say that the party discussion related to its policy and all important issues have revived party life. This discussion is very creative and means that the party has forces on which we can rely and thus it also means its total mobilization for struggle against its political opponents. In short, an atmosphere is emerging that favors the strengthening and deepening of confidence and hope.

[Khlebarova] It is well-known that, at least for the time being, Solidarity does not have a clear and specific economic program, and perhaps its only chance is to continue the PZPR economic policy, and more specifically, the policy of the government led by you. Does this mean that the party will be directly involved in resolving this problem, which is so important for Poland?

[Rakowski] I think that nobody in Poland can produce a more sensible program than the one we proposed and implemented. One can debate whether its implementation was consistant, or the nature of the difficulties we encountered. However, I see no other more sensible economic policy than ours. Undoubtedly, regardless of the state it occupies in the government, the party cannot be relieved of the responsibility for the contry's economic developement. This means that we cannot say that the issue of the economic reforms and its consequences are none of our business, and let the opposition or the coalition created by it deal with it. Also in the future we shall participate in resolving the economic issues. Polish society will not understand if we relinquish this issue.

Everything I have said represents a general answer. However, an entire sphere of specific things remains. They could become the cause of the emergence of various situations in the economy, on which a specific stand must be taken. It is not impossible that we adopt a negative attitude. For us, for the party, public ownership of the means of production remains a basic principle of our program. If, for example, a new policy emerges calling for the establishment of private ownership of the means of production, to the extend that it would mean moving to another system, other than the socialist one, we shall oppose it. Thus, the direct involvement has two aspects. The first is the doctrinal one—we cannot consider ourselves relieved of the responsibility for what is happening; the other—the party will preserve its right to criticize actions and enterprises which undermine and destroy the socialist system.

[Khlebarova] Can the PZPR, as defender of the renewal of socialism, guarantee the further development of Poland along the road of socialism?

[Rakowski] We can hardly imagine Poland's development along the socialist road without the PZPR, without a Communist Party. This is a socialist law—socialism cannot be constructed by its opponents. Regardless of how the party line may change, or how it itself will change, and taking reality into consideration, and I mean not only the Polish reality, the party is and will remain the guarantee of Poland's socialist development. If we think along different lines, history will accuse us of capitulation. Today discussions are being conducted in Poland about the image of socialism and its contents. It is beyond all doubt that only the Communist Party, the "party" in the broadest sense of the word, the party of the leftist forces, can be the leading force in the transformations that have encompassed the socialist world.

[Khlebarova] How do you see the implementation of the program on cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the PZPR?

[Rakowski] There is a treaty on party cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR. Today more than ever before cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR is necessary in all areas. This must be implemented by exchanging experience about creating the new image of socialism. Every party conducting its policy independently must remember that its moral political power also depends on the support it receives from other communist parties. I am in favor of having various meetings, which will not have a formal character, but will serve as forums for exchanging thoughts, concepts, and ideas. Sometimes the independence of the parties is wrongly understood. Today we live in a period when many comrades ask themselves what road we must follow. In this area the wisdom of one single party is insufficient. What is needed is collective wisdom, which has been formed as a result of close cooperation. Those complex situations that arise as a result of restructuring require that party relations be freed of all formalities and protocol. Internationalism must be characterized by great frankness and sincerity. This is how I perceive the role of cooperation between our two parties as well as cooperation with other fraternal parties of the socialist community, Western Europe, and all continents.

Jaruzelski Tours Krzemieniewo Community

LD0509220689 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Leszno, Sept. 5—President Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the Krzemieniewo community in Leszno voivodship today to meet with representatives of towns and rural areas, winners of the 20th "Master of Management" competition. For the first time the meeting with the winners of the competition was held outside the Belvedere Palace, in the localities where the winners of the competition live and work.

The Krzemieniewo community won the title for the third time and has also received the 45th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic Prize.

Wojciech Jaruzelski got acquainted with the work and attainments of the experimental animal hybridization centre in Pawlowice and the state insemination and

breeding centre in Garzy which is the leading farming centre in the community. Wojciech Jaruzelski visited two of its seven plants.

The nearby Oporowo made another stage in Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Krzemieniewo community.

While thanking the hosts for thier hospitality, the president said: What I have seen here must heighten one's spirits. We are living through a difficult period but there are people who thanks to their work help the country find the way out of the deadlock. It is a good example for others. Your example raises our spirits that it can be better in Poland." [quotation mark as received]

Jaruzelski elaborated on this later when he was answering journalists' questions about his impressions. "For many years now, this locality has been leading in every respect. The community of Krzemieniewo has won the 'Master of Management' title for the third time. Thus it is not the picture which emerges in connection with my visit but the outcome of many-year hard work" he said.

At the end of his visit to Krzemieniewo, Jaruzelski met with representatives of towns and communities, winners of the "Master of Management 1988" title. The titles were awarded to Krzemieniewo community, the town and the community of Wolsztyn, Zielonagora voivodship and the town of Lezajsk, Rzeszow voivodship.

Olechowski Discusses Economic Contacts

AU0509094089 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 89 pp 1,4

[PAP report: "The Foreign Ministry Is Making the Most of the Favorable Situation—T. Olechowski on TV"]

[Text] In a television talk on 30 August, Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski said that the benign atmosphere toward Poland, especially since the new premier's appointment, is creating particularly favorable conditions for us.

The Foreign Ministry is trying to make the most of that, especially in the economic sphere. General Jaruzelski's recent message to the seven most industrialized countries of the world has yielded greater interest on the part of these countries in providing us with $120 million in aid in the form of agricultural produce. This is not a lot, but neither was there any "shower of gold" from our Western partners to be expected. Instead, certain conditions are being established to permit us to work out with these countries more favorable ways for us to obtain funds. T. Olechowski spoke about the planned intensification of talks with the Paris Club, the purpose of which is to reschedule our payments according to completely new rules, so that more funds earned by exports remain in Poland to pay for our needs, instead of being used to service our debts.

In September we will also hold further major talks with IMF representatives. An IMF delegation will visit us in order to finally establish a so-called regulatory program. Also in September we expect a visit by a delegation from the EEC leadership, with whom we will sign a trade and cooperation agreement between Poland and the EEC.

Speaking about relations with our immediate neighbors, Minister Olechowski stressed that there are traditional economic ties that bind us to the CEMA countries. After all, they account for over half our trade. These countries are experiencing their own difficulties, and are not in a position to help us. Therefore, they and we are concentrating on ways of restructuring our economic community, so that it can shed its present bureaucratic and inefficient nature and become more efficient, and so that we can better introduce all the mechanisms that guarantee the whole community and its individual members better economic results. There are enormous unused reserves.

Jozwiak, Janowski on Meeting With Mazowiecki

LD0509221489 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 5—Asked by a PAP reporter after the meeting with the premier why the talks lasted two hours, Jerzy Jozwiak said:

"Our meeting went on for so long as the discussed problems, so important and complicated, need a longer exchange of views and opinions. In line with the earlier arrangements, DP (Democratic Party) will be represented in the cabinet by a vice premier and three ministers. But already today we can say that we have been proposed the portfolios of the Office for Scientific and Technological Progress and Implementations and of the Home Market. As to the third portfoilo, we are going to hold more consultations," Joziak said. Asked whether his party is satisfied with such an assignment of posts, Jan Janowski, leader of the DP parliamentary caucus said: "With the number, yes, with the assignment, not really." Commenting on the statement, Jozwiak expressed hope that another round of talks would bring about a more satisfying arrangement for his party. [Warsaw PAP in English at 2115 GMT on 5 September, transmits a "corrected version" of this item which renders the preceding sentences as follows: "Commenting on the statement, Jozwiak expressed hope that another round of talks would bring about a more satisfying arrangement for his party, as this one is not satisfactory.]

Officials Reported Appropriating Private Assets

PM0609101289 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 89 p 3

[Marie-France Calle dispatch: "Nomenklatura Seizes Best Share of Private Sector"]

[Text] Warsaw—The Polish nomenklatura still has a rosy future, at least in the economic sphere: It is now ensuring that it keeps the privileges it formerly owed to the communist regime by moving into the private sector.

In so doing, it is playing a pioneering role in the country's new market economy. This is a risk which seems profitable at the moment. The Poles have invented a neologism to describe this change of direction by enterprise cadres: They talk of "marketing the nomenklatura."

The approach is far from clear and presents the Solidarity leadership with ethical and legal problems. Moreover, the latter do not agree among themselves on what attitude to adopt toward these privileged members of the former regime who are likely to be the main—if not the only—beneficiaries of the change. "We must be realistic," Rural Solidarity spokesman Jacek Szymanderski said. "It is better to have a privatized nomenklatura than a communist nomenklatura. That is the best way of neutralizing it...." But, he stressed, "just so long as this transition from state enterprise to private enterprise is carried out legally."

The Igloopol consortium near Rzeszow in southeast Poland has become the symbol of the illegal transformation of a state enterprise into a limited company. Jozef Slisz, who heads the Rural Solidarity branch and who is himself a stockman and farmer, grows angry when discussing what he calls the "Igloopol scandal." "It is absolutely unjustified for the people who had power and money in the seventies and eighties to be able to profit from that now to buy whatever they want." "In a sense," he said, "they are robbing the state."

In his opinion this misappropriation of public funds has occurred in several stages and in various ways. First, there is the buying back of land from impoverished peasants. The state exchanged land belonging to the most elderly peasants for a meager pension so as to turn Igloopol (an industrial and agricultural combine based on the Bulgarian model of the seventies which Gierek longed to copy) into Poland's largest consortium. The state bought back the land from it. Just 2 years ago Igloopol owned 70,000 hectares... and the head of the consortium was none other than Deputy Agriculture Minister Zbigniew Brzostowski.

According to Josef Slisz, the second stage in the "sting" were the tax exemptions enjoyed by Igloopol and financial allocations totalling billions of zlotys. Apparently Igloopol received, among others, state subsidies drawn from the agricultural development research institutes answerable to the Agriculture Ministry. Last, with the first privatizations the consortium was turned into a limited company whose main shareholders were Messrs Brzostowski and his family and friends. Next Igloopol signed a contract with two major West German enterprises, Bayer and Rau. The former supplied lubricants and pesticides and the latter agricultural machinery. Everything produced by Igloopol was sold in the FRG. The following comment comes from a western diplomat posted to Warsaw: "You could perhaps call this a farming agreement, but output increased by 29 percent. Furthermore for the Poles this represents an influx of currency and access to technology."

Though Slisz is not alone in Solidarity's ranks in demanding that full light be shed on the "Igloopol affair," others are calling for a compromise. "Igloopol is only one example, the most spectacular." Senate Economic Committee Chairman Professor Witold Trzeciakowski said. "Nothing is easier for a state enterprise cadre than to have the firm that he heads valued at the lowest possible price. It is easier for him than for anyone else to obtain a low-interest loan through his contacts and thus to buy back part of a business worth much more than he has officially declared." He added: "What must happen first is that the capital be assessed at its real value. Then things will already be more legal." However, he is well aware that it will be necessary to reach a compromise with the nomenklatura, among others, because, as he said, "Solidarity lacks good economic cadres." This echoes the point made by the Rural Solidarity representative: "There are good experts among the members of the nomenklatura. It must simply be realized that we are now in what could be called a stage of early capitalism. It is an ideal time for speculations and it is to be expected that some groups will not refrain from speculating." Jacek Szymanderski, who is a realist, added: "The problem is that these people currently who hold all the reins want to maintain a subsistence economy in order to further their own speculations. It would therefore be not a progress but a slowing on the road to the establishment of a market economy."

Chairman Miodowicz on Problem of Low Wages

LD3008214489 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 89

[Text] Work and pay—that is the hottest subject today. This is precisely what steelworkers from the Lenin combine talked about with Alfred Miodowicz.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Chairman, there is a free market. Much is being said about it in Poland. However, the prices of metallurgical products are official prices, and what follows: wages—well, in the steelworks, they remind us more of an old-age pension than wages which would satisfy people or which they could live on.

[Miodowicz] A situation cannot exist where within production costs, wages are below five percent, but that is the case in Katowice steelworks and that is also the case in the Lenin steelworks. Wages ought to constitute around 25 percent of production costs. Thus, either production costs are too high or wages are too low. I think that both are true. Costs are really too high, wages are too low. You will convince yourselves of the tragedy to be experienced by the Lenin steelworks, which has negotiated prices at the start but official prices at the end, when indexation, which is being introduced according to the concepts of the roundtable, comes into force. This is a bad concept and ought to be changed. I spoke about this with the premier yesterday. [end recording]

Call To End PZPR Subsidy by Tobacco Industry

AU0109184889 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 29 Aug 89 p 2

[Article signed 'SIS': "If You Smoke, You Are Subsidizing the PZPR"]

[Text] On 23 August, "Solidarity" representatives in the tobacco industry protested against another privilege enjoyed by the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers Publishing Cooperative, namely, a preferential trading margin of 5 percent on the sales of all tobacco goods.

As is well known, this publisher is owned by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The published statement declares that the 5 percent subsidy to the PZPR from the retail sale price of tobacco products is an unprecedented form of financing a political party by the general mass of cigarette smokers in Poland.

In another document the minister of finance's decision to raise the tax on tobacco goods from 35 to 50 percent has been highly criticized. This will result in a sharp increase in the retail price of tobacco products. It will mean less money for investment and modernization of the tobacco industry, and a deterioration in the working conditions. This is resulting in a large outflow of workers from the industry and leading to a drop in cigarette production.

Appeal for Nuclear Program Preservation

AU0609102789 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2-3 Sep 89 p 3

[Michal Misiorny report: "Nuclear Energy Program on the Scrap Heap?"]

[Excerpts] The building materials arrived on the construction site on the last day of March. The builders decided not to start work on the superstitious date of 1 April, and the symbolic "first spadeful" was dug the following day—2 April 1982. Work had begun on the nuclear-powered electric power station in Zarnowiec. The official flow-charts predicted the plant would come on stream in 1990, with the remaining work to be completed in 1994.

The decision to commence the costly but necessary project was taken at a very difficult time. The economy was sliding into crisis. Politically, it was not the best of times either. Martial law had been imposed 4 months earlier. In comparison with the present day, the climate of public opinion, however, seemed to be better, and although accidents in nuclear power stations were known to occur—for example Harrisburg—the tragic legacy of Chernobyl was as yet unknown. The nuclear option was not in doubt in the Polish energy program. (passage omitted)

The Zarnowiec power station was to be a giant (four generators with a total output of 1,860 megawatts) that would make a distinct contribution to Poland's energy requirements. It would be modern and as safe as possible. It was not foreseen that right from the start the project would be dogged by the chronic shortfalls of our economy—the production stoppages and supply delays. The planners envisaged that the first supplies of electricity would flow in 1990, the remaining work to be finished in 1994. We now know these dates to be unrealistic (especially the first one). More could have been done than was in fact done. Figures show that about 40 percent of the project has now been completed. According to 1984 prices, the power station was to cost Z155.6 billion. In 1986 these estimates were revised to Z550 billion. Today we know that these costings were produced by bureaucrats, and they were unrelated to the real rise in inflation, although the total expenditure to date has not exceeded the 1984 figure.

The Zarnowiec power station has now risen well above ground. The observer is greeted by an imposing industrial complex surrounded by various other buildings. I was there this August soon after the much publicized decision of the Bank of Gdansk to withdraw its finance. I was greeted by ominous silence. [passage omitted]

Poland is to be a nuclear-free country, says current public opinion, and this sentiment fits in well with the present financial constraints of the state's investment programs. Public opinion, chilled to the marrow by the shock of Chernobyl and then inflamed by the subsequent mass media and protest campaigns, has now relaxed. The devil take the Z220 billion already spent. A second projected electricity power station in Klempicz has already been shelved, and Zarnowiec, almost half complete, is now waiting to hear its fate. [passage omitted]

Today our nuclear power lobby is very weak. It also shoulders the undeserved and tragic burden of Chernobyl. It has been unable to convince public opinion that Zarnowiec is based on a different reactor which is acknowledged to be safe throughout the world. When emotions run high, it is difficult to persuade public opinion that nuclear power energy is environmentally safer than energy produced by conventional thermal means. We have not been able to overcome the stigma of the dependence on our nuclear program on supplies of fission fuel from abroad. The most important question, the prognosis for our future energy requirements, is not being discussed, and is totally forgotten. There are certain myths that say it is enough to restructure our economy and we will have sufficient energy supplies for many years to come.

The truth is different. Economic restructuring is dependent on energy. Poland is one of those countries that have a relatively low electricity consumption per capita and per worker (it consumes about half of what Belgium, Holland, France, and the FRG consume respectively), moreover, its energy is obtained from the traditional coal-burning power stations that pose an extreme hazard (even from the point of radioactivity) to public health and the environment. Belgium gets 60 percent of its

energy from nuclear power; France 70 percent; Finland, Switzerland, and Sweden 40 percent; and the FRG 30 percent. What is saddest of all is that we only need two hard winters to realize just how inefficient and tired our underfunded energy sector is. We will have to use candles. It is better not to dream about the day when our industry begins to function at full power. [passage omitted]

Despite all reasonable arguments, the pressure of public opinion insists on keeping Poland isolated as if it were some desert island. We shall soon be facing shortfalls in electricity production, and many experts are beginning to voice their concern. Their voice is too weak, however, and the credibility of the state (the investor) is low. Is Zarnowiec, like Klempicz, to be sacrificed on the altar of antinuclear emotion? [passage omitted]

At present, our energy industry does not have any alternative to nuclear energy, and that is the reason why, despite the strong psychological barrier, we must go for this option. If tomorrow, other and better possibilities appear, then we will all be delighted. Tomorrow, however, is a long way away.

Dascalescu Welcomes Adamec for Official Visit

AU0509124389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1128 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/09/1989—At the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday, 5 September, for an official friendly visit to Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Bohumil Urban, deputy prime minister of the Federal Government; Pavel Sadovsky, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jiri Nemec, deputy minister of foreign trade; Jaroslav Dusek, deputy minister of metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering; Josef Voracek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by other officials.

At the airport, the Czechoslovak premier was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu. Present were Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister; ministers; and other Romanian officials.

Also present were Gheorghe Homostean, Romania's ambassador in Prague; Jan Papp, Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Bucharest; and members of the Czechoslovak Embassy.

Leaders Meet for Talks

AU0509191289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Official Talks Between Romanian and Czechoslovak Prime Ministers"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/09/1989—Official talks started in Bucharest, on September 5 in the morning, between Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party], prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ladislav Adamec, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The two prime ministers emphasized the important role played in the consolidation and steady development of the relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, by the summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Prague, the decisions and understandings reached on such occasions, that were decisive for the deepening of the mutually advantageous collaboration, in harmony with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, of the cause of progress, socialism and peace in the world.

During the working dialogue, the two heads of government analyzed the stage of fulfillment of the decisions adopted as well as the concrete modalities to further develop the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration on multiple planes, especially as regards the deepening and intensification of the economic cooperation and specialization in production, the amplification of the technical-scientific collaboration.

Both parties assessed that the achievements and experience won so far in bilateral collaboration, the possibilities offered by the two countries' powerful technical, scientific and industrial potential ensured conditions for the expansion and diversification of cooperation and specialization in production upon mutually advantageous bases, especially in machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry—according to the provisions comprised in the long-term program of development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia by 2000, signed at top level.

In that context, a wide range of measures was established for the still more vigorous development of the mutually advantageous economic collaboration.

Emphasis was placed on the determination of the two governments to work resolutely in the future for a largest possible number of cooperation and specialization ventures, through the promotion of new, modern forms of long-term collaboration that should give stability and greater efficiency to the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Analyzed during the working dialogue was also the evolution of the commercial exchanges and new measures were set for the further growth and diversification of those relations in step with the possibilities at hand. [sentence as received]

During the talks that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and understanding, information was exchanged on the evolution of socialist construction in Romania and Czechoslovakia, on the preoccupations and tasks facing the two countries in the current stage, and views on the major evolutions in international life.

The talks are participated in by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, members of the government and other officials for Romania, and Bohumil Urban, first deputy chairman of the Federal Government, other officials, for Czechoslovakia.

Romania's ambassador in Prague and Czechoslovakia's ambassador in Bucharest also attend.

The official talks continue.

Adamec Visits Sites

AU0609064189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/09/1989—On September 5, in the afternoon, the prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Ladislav Adamec, the

Czechoslovak officials accompanying him, visited the electronic computer enterprise and peripheral equipment enterprise of Bucharest, outstanding units of the Romanian industry, which cooperate with similar enterprises in Czechoslovakia.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak premier was informed about the activity of these working collectivities, their results, the concerns of specialists to diversify and modernize production, assimilate high-tech and most efficient technologies. The new families of computers and minicomputers, TV receivers and other electronic products and computer technology arrested the attention, some of which are also known and appreciated in Czechoslovakia.

The permanent furniture exhibition in the Pipera industrial area was also seen round, which gave the guests an opportunity to see creations of the Romanian experts in this field.

The prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic wrote in the visitors' book of the units he saw round assessing the technological development of these important economic branches and the quality of their products, expressing the wish to extend the collaboration between relevant Czechoslovak and Romanian enterprises.

The Czechoslovak premier was accompanied by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU0609064789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 5 Sep 89

["Official Dinner"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/09/1989—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave an official dinner on September 5 for Ladislav Adamec, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The guests included members of the government, other Romanian officials.

The officials accompanying the Czechoslovak prime minister were also present.

Constantin Dascalescu and Ladislav Adamec proposed toasts during the dinner that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Adamec Dinner Speech

LD0509203389 Prague CTK in English 1837 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest Sept 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec said today that results in the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Romania in the first three years of the current five-year plan period (1986-90) were very favourable, with the highest ever turnover exceeding 700 million roubles reached last year.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour by his Romanian colleague Constantin Dascalescu, the Czechoslovak premier noted some significant changes were taking place in comparison with the long-term trade agreement for 1986-90, adding that he was glad the two sides had agreed during their talks on the need to strictly keep to their commitments. Czechoslovakia, however, is prepared to settle actively the problems that have arisen and flexibly look for new kinds of goods that can be exchanged, he said, giving as an example imports of Romanian Oltcit cars by Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia also supports the development of tourism and welcomes every step towards improving the standard of services for Czechoslovak tourists, he said.

The Czechoslovak premier went on to point out that Czechoslovakia was in favour of more extensive industrial cooperation and specialization, and of direct relations between enterprises and scientific institutions.

Referring to positive trends in the world of transition from confrontation to dialogue, to increasing confidence and cooperation between countries with different social systems, and new political thinking, Ladislav Adamec said this development is not without contradictions and obstacles and therefore an active contribution towards the process of easing tension is necessary. Czechoslovakia and Romania made clear their opinions on these questions at the July session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee here.

"We esteem the good results achieved but at the same time we are of the opinion that greater possibilities of developing mutually advantageous cooperation exist in economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Romania", Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu stressed.

He added that the Romanian side is convinced that intensification of cooperation in production and extension of scientific technological cooperation are decisive factors for the future development of Czechoslovak-Romanian economic relations.

Romania develops international relations consistently on the principles of entire equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, renunciation of the use of force and the threat of force, respect for the right of every nation to decide freely about the way of its further economic and social development, the Romanian representative said.

He pointed out that Romania exerts intensive efforts to contribute to a halt to the arms race and achieving disarmament.

"We ascribe great significance to realization of a new international economic order. We are of the opinion that

concrete measures for settling the questions of foreign debts of the developing states are necessary", the Romanian premier said.

Ministry of Interior Sends Message to Ceausescu

AU0609111589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 89 p 5

["Telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, From the Participants in the Plenary Meeting of the Political Council of the Ministry of Interior" held in Bucharest on 30 August]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:

Together with all the sons and daughters of these ancient lands, we consider it the duty of our conscience to express our heartfelt feelings of unparalleled appreciation and ardent gratitude to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, a hero among the heroes of our nation, an ardent patriot and fearless revolutionary, a prominent personality of our times, who embodies the supreme ideals and the most noble aspirations of the Romanian people for free, independent, and sovereign development and for peace and progress, and the ingenious founder of a new country and of a new era, whose name is closely connected with all the great achievements that have been obtained in the period which is called with utmost esteem and justified patriotic pride the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

During the proceedings of the plenary meeting, the participants emphatically voiced—with satisfaction and joy—their complete adherence to the decision of the RCP Central Committee Plenum, held in June this year, to re-elect you, at the 14th Congress, to the supreme position of RCP secretary general—a historical option with profound patriotic and revolutionary significance, which is a sure guarantee for the successful construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and for ensuring our homeland's unflinching advancement toward new peaks of progress and civilization.

On behalf of the Communists and all the personnel of the Ministry of Interior, the participants in the plenary meeting once again reassert their complete accord with the programmatic documents prepared for the 14th RCP Congress, which bear the sign of your illustrious personality and which, on the basis of the thoroughly scientific analysis of the history of our homeland, of the achievements registered in the years of the socialist construction, and of the current stage in the work of building the new society, map out the directions of the party and of our whole nation's future work and actions up to the years 2000-10.

Likewise, with profound esteem and greatest appreciation, we pay ardent homage to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu, an outstanding political militant and a scientist of world renown, for her outstanding contribution to elaborating and implementing the policy of our party and state, and to developing and ensuring the complete assertion of Romanian science, education, and culture as major factors of the socioeconomic progress.

The discussions held during the plenary meeting clearly emphasized the truth that everything magnificent and durable that has been built in Romania springs from your ingenious theoretical and practical activity, which has opened broad horizons in all the spheres of material and cultural creative work, has eliminated dogmatism, set patterns, and all manifestations of conservatism and routine, restored our glorious national history and our millenia-old progressive and revolutionary traditions to their rightful place, mobilized and dynamized the energies of the working people's masses, restored our nation's feelings of dignity and confidence in their own forces, and consolidated their unbreakable unity around our Communist Party.

We extend our choicest feelings of ardent devotion and profound gratitude to you, the illustrious and tireless leader of the destinies of our whole nation, the brilliant militant of the international communist and workers movement, and bold and steady fighter for the cause of socialism and communism and for the triumph of reason, peace, cooperation in the world and we convey to you our most respectful gratitude for everything that you have been doing and continue to do for the well-being and happiness of the Romanian people, for your confidence in us, and for the constant assistance that you grant us.

The theses, ideas, guidelines, and recommendations included in your whole work and in the documents prepared for the 14th RCP Congress—which we have discussed during our current plenary meeting—will make the foundation of our activity to increase the role of the party bodies and organizations in the life of all our units, to more markedly promote in our whole activity the party spirit and a climate of exigent work full of communist responsibility in our whole activity, to continuously consolidate order and discipline, and to unflinchingly implement the principles and norms of socialist ethics and equity.

Permanently inspired by your bright example of life and work, full of self-denial and ardent patriotism, of enthusiasm, and revolutionary devotion, we assure you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will continue to work with utmost determination and energy, in close cooperation with the other bodies of the workers revolutionary democracy, with all legal

bodies, and with all the working people in order to fulfill with communist responsibility all the missions entrusted to us by the party and the people and all the guidelines and recommendations that you constantly give us, thus we will meet with increasingly better results the 14th RCP Congress which will go down in history as the congress of great socialist victories, of the triumph of the principles of scientific socialism in the revolutionary transformation of Romanian society, of true sovereignty, and of the complete economic and political independence of our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Long live Comrade Supreme Commander!

The Ministry of Interior Party Aktiv

State Council Debates, Adopts Decrees

AU0509090189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0818 GMT 5 Sep 89

["State Council Meeting"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 5/9/1989—Monday 4 September a meeting of the State Council was held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Cabinet members and managers of central bodies were guests to the meeting.

The State Council debated and adopted decrees on the improvement of organization and reduction of the personnel of certain ministries, central and local bodies, and central industrial departments. The decrees set norms that pursue a general improvement of work and a higher responsibility of all party and state cadres, of all working people in the management as well as in the course of the country's socioeconomic development activities.

Proceeding to another item on the agenda, the State Council considered and ratified the accord on extending and amending the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Italian Republic signed in Rome on 22 May 1973.

Furthermore, the State Council discussed and approved a report of the commission that analysed the work for the processing of the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and requests to the Council of Ministers, ministries and other central bodies of state administration in the first half of 1989.

The State Council urged all state bodies, mass and public organizations to further take firm measures so that the citizens' intimations and requests be considered and answered in good conditions and on time in agreement with the party decisions and the laws of the country, with the norms of socialist ethics and equity, this being another way of stimulating the working people's participation in the administration of society, in the development and strengthening of revolutionary worker democracy.

On the termination of the work contract, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, asked the management bodies of units to consider the reasons conducive to such a measure with a high sense of responsibility and not to dismiss people lightly. The law gives the units the right to move a person from one place to another, but the termination of the work contract should be an exceptional measure that can only be taken if that person is given another job in accordance with his or her training. Wherefore President Nicolae Ceausescu instructed that amendments to the labour code and the other regulations on the termination of work contract in force be made accordingly.

The State Council also solved current questions.

Afghan President Thanks Ceausescu for Message

AU0609082989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 89 p 5

[Message of thanks from Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu for National Day greetings]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Afghanistan, and on my own behalf I would like to express our sincere gratitude for the warm and cordial message you sent to us on the occasion of the anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

I express my belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples will continue to develop in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

I take this opportunity to convey to you best wishes for success and good health and wishes for prosperity to your beautiful country.

Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan

Official Greetings Sent to Vietnamese Leaders

AU0609081589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 89 p 5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and from Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Vietnamese leaders on the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam]

[Text] To Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

Vietnam [CPV], to Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State, and to Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, Hanoi:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the proclamation of independence—the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam—we convey heartfelt greetings to you, to the CPV, to the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and to the Vietnamese people.

The proclamation of independence was an event of particular historical importance, which marked a decisive turning point in the destinies of the Vietnamese people and opened up the path toward the fulfillment of their aspirations for freedom and progress.

The Romanian people, who have manifested their active solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people for social and national liberation, sincerely rejoice in the great achievements obtained by the friendly Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV, in building the new society and in implementing the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress.

We express our belief that, working together in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi, the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties, governments, and countries will continue to develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and the Vietnamese peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, understanding, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Iranian President Conveys Holiday Greetings

AU0609083389 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 89 p 5

[Message from 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's National Day]

[Text]To Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I take pleasure in conveying greetings and best wishes to you and to the Government and the people of your country.

I extend to you wishes for success and for well-being and prosperity to the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Ceausescu Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

AU0609083589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Sep 89 p 5

[Message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, "leader of the Great 1 September Revolution": "On the National Day of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah"]

[Text] To Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Tripoli

On the 20th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, I convey to you heartfelt greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Libyan people.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop, for the benefit of the Romanian and the Libyan peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, and security throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Planning Chief Balan Meets Pakistani President

AU0209182989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES, 2/9/1989—The president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, received the visiting chairman of Romania's State Planning Committee, Radu Balan. The reception was an opportunity for an exchange of friendly messages between the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Pakistani head of state.

The growing course of the links of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries in various areas was emphasized during the meeting as well as the common determination to initiate further actions and measures that will help a growing cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

Andrei Receives Egyptian Cooperative Official

AU0109192189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1989—Stefan Andrei, Romanian deputy prime minister, received on Friday, September 1, Sa'id Zaki, chairman of the Central Union of Cooperative Units of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who is paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects of the Romanian-Egyptian collaboration, within the cooperative system included were approached.

The interview was attended by Frusina Tasmau, chairman of the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives, and by Sa'd Abu al-Khayr, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Gabonese Envoy

AU0109192789 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1989—On Friday, September 1, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in Snagov Raphael Nkassa-N'zogho, ambassador of the Gabonese Republic, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between Romania and Gabon and the wish was expressed to further develop those links for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, collaboration and peace.

The Gabonese ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Romanian Government for their support granted in the fulfillment of his mission in Romania.

PRC Party Delegation's Visit Viewed

AU0509170989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1418 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/9/1989—A delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP], headed by Ge Hongsheng, alternate member of the CC [Central Committee] of the Chinese Communist Party, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial committee of the CCP, paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, over August 24-September 5.

The delegation conducted talks at the Central Council of Worker Control Over Economic and Social Activity as well as at the RCP county committees of Constanta, Tulcea and Vrancea. The guests saw round economic and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in counties. [sentence as received]

At the close of the visit, the delegation of activists of the CCP was received by Ion Sirbu, secretary of the CC of the RCP. During the talks on the occasion, they evoked the fine relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two peoples and countries, that develop continuously based on the understandings reached during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings, in the interests of building the new system in Romania and China, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Costa Rican Liberation Party Greets Ceausescu

AU0109194889 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 89 p 5

[Message from Walter Coto Molina, general secretary of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on Romania's national day]

[Text] To Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, we convey to you our fraternal greetings and most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of your country's liberation.

We take this opportunity to reassert our friendship, respect, and esteem for your distinguished person and for the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania

With fraternal regards

Walter Coto Molina, general secretary of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica

Leaders' Public Appearances for 19 Aug-1 Sep

AU0209154789

[Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 19 August-1 September period:

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, with other party and state officials, attended a solemn meeting marking Romania's national day in Bucharest on 21 August and they attended a reception given by the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government on national day in Bucharest on 22 August.

Political Executive Committee (PEC) members Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Ludovic Fazekas, Constantin Olteanu, and Gheorghe Oprea, and PEC candidate members Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Milea, and Tudor Postelnicu attended wreath-laying ceremonies on national day in Bucharest on 22 August.

President Nicolae Ceausescu, PEC member Emil Bobu, and PEC candidate member Ion Stoian met with a Japanese Communist Party delegation in Snagov Resort on 25 August.

PEC candidate member Ion Radu met with Todor Zhivkov in Sofia on 28 August.

PEC member Ion Dinca attended a Czechoslovak Embassy reception in Bucharest on 28 August.

President Nicolae Ceausescu received the departing Gabonese ambassador in Snagov on 1 September.

PEC candidate member Stefan Andrei received an Egyptian cooperative official in Bucharest on 1 September.

LCY Committee Presidium Discusses Statute

LD0409214889 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Milan Pancevski, today discussed the ideo-political platform for changing and amending the LCY statute to be submitted as a proposal to the LCY Central Committee at its 26th session on 11 September. A statement issued from the session says, inter alia, that the work on changing and amending the statute is one of the activities in the democratic transformation and inevitable modernization of the LCY aimed at creating full statutory conditions for developing and enhancing unity, democracy, and responsibility in the LCY, and equality, autonomy, and initiative of the LCY members and their organization. It was also stressed that the current initiative had a limited scope and that the new, completely altered text of the LCY statute would be formulated at the 14th LCY Congress.

Political, Economic Reforms in Hungary Examined

AU0509130289

[Editorial report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its issues of 19-20 August through 24 August carries in five installments a report by Gordana Logar on the "Multi-Party System in Hungary."

The first installment, a 1,500-word report published 19-20 Aug on page 12, entitled "A Step of Seven Miles", describes the speed of political changes in Hungary and their manifestation in terms of the emergence of various political parties and much more open media reporting.

The second installment, a 1,000-word report published 21 Aug on page 7, entitled "In Elections Under the Same Conditions", contains brief summaries of the events that preceeded the official declaration of the multi-party system in March of 1989, and the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party' document of 7 March explaining the party's stand concerning political changes in the country.

The third installment, a 1,000-word report published 22 Aug on page 7, entitled "With Changes—Immediately," describes the swift implementation of the economic reforms announced by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in March 1989, the emergence of a number of private newspapers, and Imre Nagy's rehabilitation.

The fourth installment, a 1,000-word report published 23 Aug on page 7, entitled "Reforms Are Encountering Resistance," describes the depth of Hungary's economic problems, and the division in the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party on the "reformists" and the "conservatives" brought about by the differences in views as to how to resolve the country's economic problems.

The fifth and last installment, a 1,000-word report published 24 Aug on page 7, entitled "Getting Rid of Leaders", continues with the examination of the division in the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party on the conservatives, hardliners, who gather in several societies such as the Ferenc Munnich Society, and the reformists whose strongholds are in big cities, and what they stand for.

The final installment ends with a conclusion of the series of reports on the political and economic reforms in Hungary and the position of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. In it the commentator states: "Apart from the uncertainties concerning everything on the thorny road of economic changes which are being undertaken at the time of deep crisis, the Warsaw Pact family, and the outcome of the elections; there is also another question that is difficult to answer today: Has the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party in fact not won points for itself and perhaps for its special, new type of socialism with this kind of readiness for reforms"?

Loncar Receives Australian Foreign Minister

LD0209190589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG)—Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar received today in Belgrade Australian Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans, and had talks with him on the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries and on relations between the two countries.

Australia is taking part in the ninth nonaligned summit with guest status.

Federal Secretary Loncar informed Senator Evans about the issues on the agenda of the ninth summit, and in particular on the efforts being made for these issues to be treated in a realistic and contemporary way.

The Australian guest showed great interest in issues connected with the summit and expressed the conviction that this international event would have a positive outcome.

In the part of the talks covering bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Australia there was no bypassing of questions which have had or which could have an unfavorable reflection on the otherwise, as it was stated, favorable relations between the two countries. In this context Loncar brought up the questions of reopening our consulate in Sydney, and of certain activities by extreme hostile Yugoslav emigre elements, some of which operate from Australia. He explained that such emigres in practice advocated the disintegration of Yugoslavia. To this end they operate also against relations between Yugoslavia and other countries.

Senator Evans received these Yugoslav views with understanding and replied by saying that within the limits of respecting the Australian legal system, he will certainly not tolerate actions which amounted to a violation of the law.

Federal Secretary Loncar confirmed that Yugoslavia looks with understanding on the Australian initiative to

hold a "conference on the spread of chemical weapons" in Canberra 18-22 September, and will be present at the meeting.

Markovic Receives Saudi Foreign Minister

LD0409084489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—Today, Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic received in the Palace of the Federation Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal al Sa'ud. Markovic and al Sa'ud stressed the interest of Yugoslavia and Saudi Arabia in expanding and advancing economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of banking, the food industry, and tourism.

Pristina Municipal Assembly Holds Session

LD0509164189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Summary] Pristina, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—Following a heated and confused session of Pristina Municipal Assembly today, nine members of Pristina Executive Council, including its President Sadri Godanci, have been released from their posts for various reasons. Djiljsat Bitici, hitherto president of Pristina Municipal Trade Union Council, has been appointed new president of Pristina Executive Council; Sasa Mijatovic and Agim Paca have been elected to the posts of vice presidents.

Executive Council Members Replaced

AU0509181889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Delegates of all three chambers of the Pristina communal assembly have relieved the president, two vice presidents, and six members of the executive council of the main town of Kosovo in a majority vote. Milivoje Mihailovic has the details:

The decision was taken with 17 votes against and 2 abstentions, and with great dissatisfaction among the delegates because the proposal for relieving more than half the members of the executive council of their posts was not explained properly. The delegates did not understand why members of the communal government were being relieved of their posts 2 months before their term of office expired if the only reasons they were being replaced were because they were going on to other posts or because the communal organs were being reorganized. This is especially in view of the fact that the communal party organization recently assessed that ideological differentiation was being delayed in the Executive Council and that there were errors in its work, laziness, and lack of discipline.

However, the explanation was not the only thing to arouse confusion. Sadri Godanci was replaced today as president of the Pristina communal government and informed the delegates that he had been carrying out the duties of an assistant at the provincial secretariat for internal affairs for 5 days. Even though at the time of Godanci's election as the head of the Executive Council the delegates of this body had cited numerous criticisms of him—ranging from the affair of the purchase of an apartment with an illegal loan from the Ljubljana bank to his unexplained role in the February strikes—all this was rejected today as unfounded. Thus, as one of the delegates said, everything has been smoothed out but people are being replaced nevertheless.

Even though it was heard at the session that many of the communal services and secretariats have not worked for months, that half the town has been without water for several days, and that the commune is virtually in chaos, an explanation was lacking on the replacement of the members of the Executive Council. Djiljsat Bitici was elected as new president of the communal government.

Yugoslav Alliance Leader Anzur Interviewed

AU0209200689 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19-20 Aug 89 p 5

[Interview with Matjaz Anzur, president of the Ljubljana Yugoslav Alliance, by Dragisa Draskovic—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] We will not publish a picture of Matjaz Anzur, leader of the Yugoslav Alliance, one of the alternative "parties" in Ljubljana, to accompany this interview. The interviewee wishes, as much as this is at all possible in political life, to remain a personality whose ideas will appear first, and his picture only afterwards.

There is considerable speculation among the public about his surname.... During his interview we succeeded in establishing that the Yugoslav Alliance leader's surname is shortened, which is to say it is Anzur. He had published several articles, most frequently using the surname Anzurjev.

[Anzur] In fact it is all the same to me which form is used in public. Since the greatest anti-Yugoslav hysteria arose in Slovania a few years ago, I have been appearing in public using the longer version most frequently. Because of my articles, my father has had several very unpleasant experiences, because of which he has renounced me. Since that time I have not been allowed to use my home address or my family name. I will nevertheless retain the longer form because of the memories of the circumstances, the period, and the atmosphere which I have experienced and partly continue to experience.

[Draskovic] We are publishing your interview without your picture, but we cannot do without a necessary biography, because after all we are interviewing an official and not an underground leader.

[Anzur] According to the rules of the Yugoslav youth organization, I ceased to consider myself its member a few days ago [upon becoming 26 years of age], and

biologically I joined the seniors. However, I still study history and geography at Ljubljana Arts Faculty. Before that, having completed secondary school, I studied machine engineering for 3 years and was employed in two work organizations. After that I drove a heavy truck throughout the world, as a private craftsman. I am married, and have two sons, Crtomir and Kajtomir.

[Draskovic] It is inevitable that we ask you how the idea of forming the Yugoslav Alliance began, particularly because it seemed at the beginning that it was a matter of a few people who would have short-lived ideas and who would carry out their political activities on the pages of the Saturday DELO devoted to reader's letters.

[Anzur] I thought that I had finished introducing myself, but it seems it is not so. I think it is difficult to speak about an idea as leading to the formation of the Yugoslav Alliance. There was no idea as such; rather there was personal irritation and reaction to the Cankar Hall meeting [in Ljubljana on 27 February] which personally hurt me, as it did the Serbs. As a Yugoslav I am disturbed by the anti-Yugoslav atmosphere in Slovenia. It must be added that I like to deal with politics and to work on the political scene.

I Do Not Understand Kucan and Smole

[Draskovic] How is one to understand the fact that you are the only one of the so-called political alternative in Slovenia who has a Yugoslav orientation, or rather whose political program is not limited to republican problems and political questions, but reaches across the Sotla River [the Slovene border with Croatia].

[Anzur] I have been asking myself this question, and I continue to ask it. I must say that on several occasions, I have had problems because of the Slovene, one-sided political polarization that I have analyzed. As much as I worked on the situation, I reached the conclusion that one should think beyond the Kupa and the Sotla, regardless of the development of political events. It is a fact that no country ever fell apart in peacetime, that the confederal form as a rule is a form of transition to a federation and not independence, that there exists a general, historically positive trend of mankind to draw together and to integrate: All of these are historical and actual facts that have maintained my faith in the preservation of the unity of Yugoslavia. Once I have established as a fact that Yugoslavia will exist—and all the other alternative movements have only just established this—I inevitably will make my thought run within the Yugoslav option.

[Draskovic] It appears as if this were some sort of political computer calculation, at least at first sight....

[Anzur] Far from it. It is only a part, or better, a minimal part of the answer to the question. It is certain that there exists a general, emotional Yugoslav predisposition in addition to these rational conclusions. I think that I was right in my rational forecasts and that the process of normalization and stabilization has begun to develop slowly, with regard to the national separatist tendencies in Slovenia and elsewhere. The consequences of national disputes will remain; they will be difficult to remove and they are politically and economically harmful for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole and of its individual federal parts. I do not understand how it is that the other alternative movements have not grasped this, and I also do not understand the communists headed by Kucan and Smole, who materially and financially made it possible for the alternative to operate. [passage omitted]

[Draskovic] It is said that out of 20 "certain members," only three signed the principles of the Yugoslav Alliance?

[Anzur] Reports say many things. They speak about freedom and democracy in Slovenia. The Slovene politicians succeeded in creating such an atmosphere through a refined method of indoctrinating the Slovenes. All of the public information media have boycotted our activities. We got into the newspapers only through personal mediation and with our own articles. At the time when the Slovene spring has begun to lose its significance, the danger of our rising to prominence has appeared, and therefore they have completely kept us out of public view. In addition we could not have any help from the south, because our opponents just waited for an opportunity to compromise us. Regarded over a long term, it would have been bad for our activities, but all this has caused consequences among our members. However, we value spotless ideology and substance much more than many members. This will also be our trump at the elections.

[Draskovic] How do you look at the Yugoslav Democratic Initiative? Perhaps it is easier for them because it is all "imported" in Slovenia, but your Yugoslav initiative was born on Slovene soil.

[Anzur] Ideologically we are virtually twins. Thus, we have taken some of their ideas, such as a bicameral assembly, and they have taken from us the idea about elections to constituent assemblies. We hope for active cooperation with them when they decide to become something more than a "Club of Rome." As we see it, they have some difficulties with the transition from the old socialist ideas to something new. Their ranks include some orthodox 60-year-olds who think in the old way. They are holding them back and therefore they have been more or less meditating at present.

Some of them will have to decide whether they will continue to serve the present party or something new. However, on this occasion, I will say something else about myself. I have always been critical of the communists, although formally I am one myself. Because of my critical spirit at meetings, and because of my Yugoslav orientation, my communist career has been reduced to some six meetings in all. I no longer received any invitations afterwards. I have not left the League of Communists and I do not intend to do so, and they have

not sent me a notification about my membership ceasing, so I think that officially I am still a communist. I am a communist in my soul, and I consider communism to be something of this sense: a striving for the best possible life for the largest number of people, and I adhere to internationalism and reject anything that does not go with it. For me, a Western factory owner who has taken good care of his workers—and there are such—is therefore a better communist than some of our party bosses who have pushed the people into poverty, while they themselves are the richest strata of the population. At the same time, they preach equality.

[The following passage is printed in a half-box within the body the item]

The Communists Lost Their Grip on the Situation

I do not know whether there has been any striving for secession within the ranks of the communists, but there is suspicion and this is the only thing for which I berate the Slovene Party. Perhaps we will learn the truth some day. I think that the Slovene Party simply lost its grip on the situation and in a short time it happened that they simply were no longer the masters of the situation. The alternative groups pushed them into this; organizationally, they began with the Committee [the Human Rights Protection Committee], and then they passed over to the Slovene Democratic Alliance which, because of the great idea that the historical moment is suitable for the formation of the first independent Slovene state, ideologically linked all the other newly formed alliances, which even competed to see which would be more Slovene. Well, the ideologists were poets and writers, and therefore, politically we must not take these matters too seriously.

Smole on Centralism Causing Nationalism

AU0209164089 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Aug 89 p 3

[TANJUG report: "Essential Issues To Be Adopted Only if Everybody Agrees"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Aug—It is interesting that the document drafted by the Commission of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia does not mention socialist republics at all, but consistently uses the term "federal units." Is its intention to reduce the role of the socialist republics to the one that counties [banovina] played in the past? This a question that Joze Smole, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Slovenia, asked in the speech he made at Sveti Primoz na Pohorju, at the celebrations of the communal day of Radlje ob Dravi and the 45th anniversary of the Milos Zidansek brigade.

Smole pointed out that the new SFRY constitution should be based on constitutions of the socialist republics. In this way, we shall be able to establish together what authority the socialist republics can turn over to the federation, Smole said. According to him, the thesis advocated by the leaderships of the Socialist Republic of Serbia that the constitutions of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces are mere derivatives of the Federal Constitution is unacceptable.

Touching upon the present serious aggravation of the relations between peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia, Smole said that the causes for such a situation are attempts to introduce centralism and unitarianism, to change Yugoslavia as it is now, based on AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia], to undermine equality, and to limit the sovereignty of peoples and the statehood of republics.

We can see that the causes for this lie in the centralist and unitarian concept of the federation, Smole added, and in attempts to reduce the role of the consensus when deciding about essential and vital questions pertaining to our Yugoslav community.

For us, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Slovenia, Smole said, the principle "one citizen—one vote," which leads to majority rule at the federal level, is completely unacceptable. We advocate the full equality of peoples and nationalities regardless of how numerous they are.

Smole is of the opinion that essential issues can be adopted at the federal level only if they are approved by everybody. Interethnic relations cannot be improved through slogans about brotherhood and unity or by attempts to impose forced unity based on an invented and completely unreal "Yugoslav standard."

We do not underestimate any nationalism or chauvinism; they are all dangerous and harmful, Smole pointed out. The Socialist Alliance of Working People of Slovenia has always fought against all chauvinist phenomena in Slovenia and against all narrow-minded views.

We are all very well aware of the fact that interethnic relations in Yugoslavia have started to become seriously aggravated after the appearance of the great Serbian policy and actions supporting the slogan "A strong Serbia means a strong Yugoslavia." In Smole's opinion, it is obvious that strivings for the special position of Serbia in Yugoslavia are what lies behind all that.

Smole also expressed his conviction that the aggravation of interethnic relations is the only logical consequence of all arrangements based on the number of members of a group, and this can be fatal for Yugoslavia. Disparaging any people or nationality undermines the foundations of our federation. The SFRY can develop itself only under the condition that all its peoples and nationalities have the feeling that they are fully equal and that their free will and their legal interests are being affirmed.

Slovene Chief on 'Settling of Old Scores'

LD0209024289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0124 GMT 2 Sep 89

[Text] Nova Gorica, Yugoslavia, September 1 (TANJUG)—Milan Kucan, chief of the Yugoslav Republic of

Slovenia's Communists, voiced here today his feelings of deep concern over "preparations for a settling of old scores," as activities in the top circles of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) are viewed at this republic's leadership level.

While inagurating a cultural manifestation near the town of Nova Gorica, on the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, he said that to be found in both Slovenia and Yugoslavia are forces willing to indulge in the most brutal power struggle.

Such forces, Kucan said without elaborating, "do not hold back from attempts at disparaging the moral and political integrity and dignity of man."

Kucan's evaluations like this came only a few days after France Popit, one of the oldest members of the innermost top party circles of this constituent Yugoslav republic in favour of a loose federation, left them.

In an open letter, Popit found Slovenia's top party circles to blame for their missing to consult the party ranks at the grassroots level while making decisions and easily indulging in wooing alternative movements anticommunist-oriented for all practical purposes.

Today, Kucan pointed out to live with differences is a normal thing now in the party of Yugoslavia's Communists, reminding once again of the Slovenian Communists being resolute to deviate from the practice of democratic socialsim in line with which decisions taken by Yugoslavia's top party circles are compulsory for all the members of the League of Communists.

Some leading bodies within the League of Communists—particularly so the leading body in the most numerously populated Republic of Serbia—are cautioning, however, that the once tightly united party of Yugoslavia's Communists, the flag bearer of the socialist revolution and development, has become nothing else but a loose federation of the constituent six republics communist parties.

In answering such objections, the chief of Slovenia's Communists retorted that "an end has come to the practice of anathematising and judging that he who is not with us is against us." He said today that "this practice applied in the past has made Yugoslavia's Comunists acquire a bad reputation."

Polemics have been giving out more and more sparks at the time of an emergency LCY congress scheduled for next December coming nearer, being offered opposing but still insufficiently defined platforms for reorganising the political system and the leading party's activities.

Peasants' Alliance Founded in Subotica

AU0209130489 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 89 p 7

[L. Ivkovic report: "They Want To Be Equal With All Working People"]

[Excerpt] Subotica, 23 Aug—The Peasants' Alliance [Savez Seljaka] founded in Subotica today is the first such alliance in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Vojvodina.

Apart from guests and officials present, today's meeting was attended by guests from Slovenia. Speaking in Slovene, Marija Markes, secretary of the Slovene Peasants' Alliance, hailed the foundation of such an alliance in Subotica. Peasants' alliances will also be founded in Kanjiza and Mali Idjos today. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina League Report on Political Pluralism

LD0309041389 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Text] Novi Sad, Sept 3 (TANJUG)—The leading role of the League of Communists (LC) does not expire in the conditions of political pluralism which does not aim at a multi-party organization and certainly not at struggling to win or share power. What is essentially changed is the LC's mode of activity—it is said in a draft report by the provincial LC of Vojvodina, Yugoslav autonomous province which is part of the Republic of Serbia.

The report on the work of the LC Committee of Vojvodina next says that the LC, under the conditions of political pluralism, would have to act increasingly as a factor of social consciousness which proves its vanguard character by a well-organised and well-argumented struggle within the front of socialist forces, and by its capability to express the interests of the working class and of the other creative segments of society by the impact of its ideas, initiatives and foresight regarding society's socialist development.

Jugosolidarnost Issues Statement for Civil Rights

LD0409081689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Services in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 3 Sep (TANJUG)—We appeal to the public to speak out in defense of human and civil rights and freedoms, says a statement by Jugosolidarnost, the Yugoslav Alliance of Associations for Assistance to Kosovo in Novi Sad. At the same time it calls for respect for individuals throughout Yugoslavia, and for an immediate end to routine trials.

Jugosolidarnost, the statement says, has spoken out "because in the courts, following the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the battle of Kosovo, a disproportionate reign of terror is being conducted in the Knin region against some of the Serbs who took part in the celebrations."

Even though in none of the cases made public are there any elements of criminal behavior, the statement continues, or of misdemeanors, judges are handing down unconditional sentences of imprisonment, and some who have served their sentence are not freed but are merely passed on to the regular courts so that even more can be added. The charges against Jovan Opacic do not represent a criminal act—behind the proceedings there lies a hatred of someone else...[passage omitted]

Open Forum Held

LD0509204889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Novi Sad, 5 Sep (TANJUG)—This evening at the faculty of philosophy in Novi Sad, the first open forum organized by "Jugosolidarnost" ["Yugosolidarity"] entitled "Prosecutions in the Knin Region" was held.

In the introductory speech Dr Sabo Grujic, vice-president of the Jugosolidarnost, recalled the recent proclamation of the organization which states that they will go even as far as the United Nations in order to find out the truth about arrests in connection with the Knin celebration. They want a clear statement regarding who is responsible for what acts—why all these people, including Jovan Opacic, were arrested.

"We resolutely say no to prosecutions of all innocent people in any part of Yugoslavia," Grujic stressed. He said that such open forums will be organized weekly until the situation in the Knin region is resolved. Writer Mile Trajkovic, Prof Dr Miroslav Egeric, Slobodan Trajkovic, Milica Rajic, and president of the Jugosolidarnost Jova Glamocanin among others, took part in the work of this evening's open forum. Jova Glamocanin said that this organization carries out its activities because it holds that the endangered population in the Knin region should be helped so that we can find the real truth and "not the truth from notes from meetings and conclusions, but from the people and life", it is stressed.

New Anti-Inflationary Measures Introduced

LD0409174289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 4 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 4 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government is preparing a package of 20 measures to combat inflation and monopolies on the market which is to be discussed at the first autumn session of the Federal Assembly. Some of those measures have already been discussed by the assembly, government sources told TANJUG.

The sources said the new measures were extremely anti-inflationary and that they also include restrictions in monetary policy aimed at stabilizing offer and demand on the market, a further liberalization of imports and novelties in tax policy as well as new regulations to realize a liberal law on foreign investments.

The assembly and public demanded new anti-inflationary measures from the government since the rise of prices in Yugoslavia gains in speed from month to month. Late in August, the country's inflation rate stood at over 890 percent and is threatening to break the 1,000 percent limit soon.

The rigorous future monetary policy is expected to reduce domestic demand and in this way act against inflation. The government has already abolished the possibility of selling goods on cheques with delayed payment, the measure that has affected citizens and halved the sales of many commodities. The government announced its ban on the using of bonds as substitute for money in business operations between [word indistinct].

The government also announced the introduction of the real rate of dinar exchange before the year is out, then the measures to encourage joint investments in mixed and private enterprises, and it also counted on a certain amount of "fresh money" from abroad. Efforts will be invested to resolve the problem of deficits in banks and enterprises. The assembly is expected to submit a program of covering the deficits in the republics, provinces and communes.

Along with the analyses of this year's pay variations, and the suggested new measures in the field of prices, the Yugoslav Government announces the rationalization of the federal administration, the promotion of its work, and the further economy of budget funds.